

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2359.

FORESTS OF HAWAII

Mr. Griffith Speaks at Y. M. C. A. Hall.

CONSERVATION OF WOODS AND WATER

A Practical Talk on Hawaii's Denuded Mountains and How to Clothe Them.

E. M. GRIFFITH, the expert Forester of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, who has been studying the forestry question in the Hawaiian Islands, gave a highly interesting address last evening at the Y. M. C. A. hall on the question of forest preservation and of water conservation in this group. A large audience was present, among others being Governor Dole, Commissioner of Agriculture Wray Taylor, Representative Dickey of Maui, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Allan Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cooke, H. M. von Holt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Clive Davies, F. M. Swamy and several gentlemen interested in cane and cattle raising. The Kamehameha Glee Club rendered several Hawaiian airs.

At the conclusion of the address Mr. W. R. Castle was called on to give a statement of the American Forestry Association, of which he was a member. He said he had written letters to a number of planters and cattlemen on the other islands asking that they become members of the association so that a branch could be organized here. He met with a favorable response in most cases. The headquarters of the Association are in Washington, the Secretary of Agriculture being ex-officio president. As an organization it was influential and did a vast amount of good in informing the people of the United States on forestry matters. Nearly all the gentlemen in the audience gave their names in to Mr. Castle with the request that they be enrolled. The names will be sent on to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Griffith was introduced by Commissioner Taylor. He said that forestation meant cutting timber on a conservative basis and allowing the young timber an opportunity to grow. In the Hawaiian Islands there were few merchantable species of wood, except the koa. In one sense it could not be called merchantable, as the entire question was to increase the timber growth as a means of conserving the water supply. Increasing the timber assisted in the development of the cattle and grazing industries. He spoke of conditions in the western part of the United States where timber had been cut away from the headwaters, the people believing the supply almost unlimited, until mountains were denuded. The people have now demanded that the water supplies be protected, and the government is holding 50,000,000 acres as forest preserves in the central and western States. In the Black Hills where timber and water were once plentiful, the water supply has almost been cut off owing to the denudation of the timber lands, and where the Homestead mine once had plenty of water for its use, a flume had now to be constructed to carry it from a new source for several miles at a cost of \$1,000,000. The same was true in New Hampshire and Maine, where the paper mills were denuding the mountains. Cripple Creek, Col., has now a rapidly diminishing water supply and wood is being imported where once the mountains surrounding the camp were covered with a fine growth of pine. The speaker read President Roosevelt's comments on the value of forests, in which he said their preservation was a necessity. The President was once a rancher and had seen the needs of the Western settler.

"He does not believe that private water companies have the right to control the water power," said Mr. Griffith. "If you have the water on your land you can hold a man up for what you please when he is trying to buy the land from you. The right to the water should always go with the land. I have been delighted with the interest the planters and every body here take in the forests, but in a few points they are wrong. Much money is being spent by the sugar planters and stock growers in planting trees, and at the same time they are running the cattle back in their forests, which is especially dangerous to the headwaters. It is easier to conserve what forests you already have than to plant new ones. I was inclined to think that much of the damage might have been caused by insects, but in the virgin woods I have not seen any insects except where the trees are from old age. Some cattle men have said to me that the cattle do not eat

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HOW THE BISHOP OBSERVES LENT.

JIMMY DOUGHERTY'S BRIEF CAREER AS A CIGARIST

THERE was trouble in a cigar store on Fort street yesterday, and passersby who glanced in at the new stand of "James Dougherty, Cigarist," about 2 o'clock, were surprised to see a man standing in the show window busily engaged in peeling off the "James Dougherty" section of the sign. In the forenoon the new shop was thrown open for the patronage of the public, and a little Dougherty stood smilingly behind the counter, greeting the stream of friends who came in to congratulate him and receive in return a Manila cigar. A Hawaiian quintette club added not a little to the opening of the establishment with their songs of Hawaii, and everything seemed to be as merry as a wedding bell. But behind this exterior of prosperity there lurked a Nemesis.

When it was proposed by a local cigar and tobacco dealer to put in a new store on Fort street between King and Merchant streets, "Jimmy" Dougherty was just the man needed to introduce the new establishment to the public, and soon the carpenter transformed a little room into a cozy smoker's retreat. An agreement with Dougherty as agent was drawn up but not signed, the matter hanging fire until yesterday. In time a sign painter decorated the window with the name and

designation as above, and the announcement was made that the place would be opened with a hurrah.

While the hurrah was going on Jimmy had a talk with the man behind the cigars and asked that the agreement be signed by both, in accordance with the promises made to Dougherty by the "silent partner." He said to the latter that he was certain of drawing a large trade of the young men of the town to the shop, and if he built up the business he should be entitled to his share in the profits. He suggested also that as his name was on the display window the license should also be issued to him. The "silent" partner objected to any arrangement of this nature, and it is said that he represented to "Jimmy" that it was enough that the latter had his name on the window.

There were a few words, and "Jimmy" said he would retire. The "silent" partner said he could go and be quick about it, and the latter then secured the license paper and all the licenses. "Jimmy" and in a few minutes the man with the paint chisel was busy on his name on the window, and soon nothing was left but "Cigarist," which will be changed to "Cigars."

A suit against the "silent" partner may result, which will involve about \$300 worth of fixtures and merchandise.

THE DEMAND THIS YEAR FOR VALENTINES WAS LARGE

IN THE land of always spring, Valentine day has never taken firm hold upon the affections of the young people, but with the coming from colder climes of so many persons of tender age the day of the old saint has become one which has a growing cult. So many inquiries have been made for valentines this year that several of the stationers who never have carried the trifles of lace paper and flowers, will now put in stocks against a recurrence of the day.

With the coming up of the sun today it is supposed in popular fancy that the birds after their long winter of divorce, take to themselves new mates, and marriage certificates in bird land are all supposed to take date from the day of the good old saint. Following the same old tradition, in the breasts of men and maidens the love flower is supposed to blow with the coming of the spring time. "In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," was written to sing the joys of St. Valentine's day, but

here, where it is always spring and always the time for love, the day has been without significance, and the honor which is paid to it in the colder climes, is here missing.

The demand for the comic valentines, those done in color, with ridiculous lines beneath a more than ridiculous picture, has never been heavy here, but this year, when the demand for such things as have vogue in colder regions has been growing, there is a steady request for the impossible pictures and the equally impossible poetry.

The dealers in the serio-comic manufactures, which are usually mixtures of lace paper, flowers and doves, with a sentimental verse, are few, and they find themselves with some of the collections still on hand, but the demand they say has been above the average. The mail reports show that there will be several of the missives of the season to be delivered this morning, but to the observance given the day on the Mainland, that which obtains here is exceedingly minute.

There is usually a great amount of social celebration of the day, but here there have been announced no special functions for the commemoration of the occasion.

HOME RULERS WITH NO QUORUM

Alleged Informal Endorsement of Party's Dispensary Bill Proves Pleasing.

Lack of a quorum prevented a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Home Rule party last evening. There was not at any time more than a dozen persons in the room, and as most of these seemed not at all anxious to stay long, the waiting ones finally gave it up about nine o'clock, spent a few minutes in informal discussions of the situation and departed.

Among the members present it was the consensus that the action of the committee, which refused to consider the sending of a commissioner to Washington, would be upheld by the committee. There was also some talk of the resolutions which called attention to the employment of Oriental labor on Public Works, and several men thought all the specific information which could be asked would be forthcoming.

The fact was mentioned on the street yesterday that the Anti-Saloon League was about to practically endorse Home Rule measures, by the sending out of hundreds of copies of the South Carolina Dispensary bill. These bills, it is said, will be sent all over the islands, to persons who may be influenced by a

RAPID TRANSIT'S WAIKIKI WORK GOING AHEAD

POSSESSION is said to be nine points of the law, and Contractor McKee, who has charge of the building of the Waikiki extension of the Rapid Transit road, feels certain that the proverb is true so far as he is concerned with the right of way through the McCully tract from King street to Waikiki road. The contractor is going ahead with the ballasting of the road bed through the swampy district, and expects to have the same completed in a few weeks. For the present the Waikiki Land and Loan Association, which gave the Rapid Transit the right to carry their line down McCully street, will do nothing toward improving the street, as both sides of the sixty-foot strip is occupied by vegetable gardens.

Close guard is kept on the right of way by the contractor's men both day and night. McKee stated yesterday he has possession of the whole street right

through to Waikiki road. For about 1500 feet on the proposed street nearest Waikiki road, a Chinese gardener has refused to permit the railroad company to lay its tracks over the land which he claims under leasehold. When the Waikiki Land and Loan Association purchased the McCully tract from Mrs. McCully Higgins, all the leases went with the same. The Chinaman who had been conducting his garden on the strip now in controversy, only recently turned up with an announcement that he had a lease on the property, and he could not be ousted. It is understood that the Waikiki Land and Loan Association does not recognize that the Chinaman has any such leasehold.

Contractor McKee will go ahead with his work steadily, and when he comes to the property in question will lay his tracks thereon without stopping. The Waikiki Land and Loan Association has given him the right of way over the property, as it has in the other section of the McCully tract.

SHE WAS LUCKY WITH THE DICE

Native Girl is Cheated of Earnings by a White Man.

A native girl caused considerable excitement yesterday afternoon on Queen street near the Opera saloon, by calling loudly for a policeman. She found one near the corner of Queen and Richards street, and hurried that worthy to the Opera saloon, where she said she had been cheated by a white man out of \$2. A group of men assisted the girl in telling her story to the officer, and all talked at one time. Finally the officer grasped enough of the situation to understand that the girl and a white man had been playing craps in the rear of the saloon. She was an expert thrower of the two dice, and soon had his small change, amounting to about \$1.50. The man then produced a \$2 gold piece, and laid it on the ground. He lost steadily until the girl owned \$2 in the gold piece. The latter was handed to a lounge, with the request that he get it changed into silver at the bar. The change was brought back, but instead of giving the girl her \$2, he pocketed the whole sum and ran away, the white in hot pursuit. The officer said he was not in the business of collecting gambling debts.

CONSECRATE CATHEDRAL

Plans for Service on Mid-Lent Sunday.

HISTORY OF THE BUILDING'S GROWTH

Used From Time It Was Started Almost—Great Changes in Design.

ST. Andrew's Cathedral will be consecrated Sunday, March 9th, by Bishop Willis, assisted by all the clergy, licensed in the diocese, who can be here for the ceremony. The decision to have the ceremony performed during his incumbency was reached by Bishop Willis, recently, and arrangements now are being made.

The day chosen for the ceremony is Mid-lent Sunday, and in addition to the consecration ceremonial, which is fully set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, there will be the observances of that day, so that there will be made of the principal morning service, that of 10:30 o'clock, a most impressive occasion. The consecration will be under the forms of the American church.

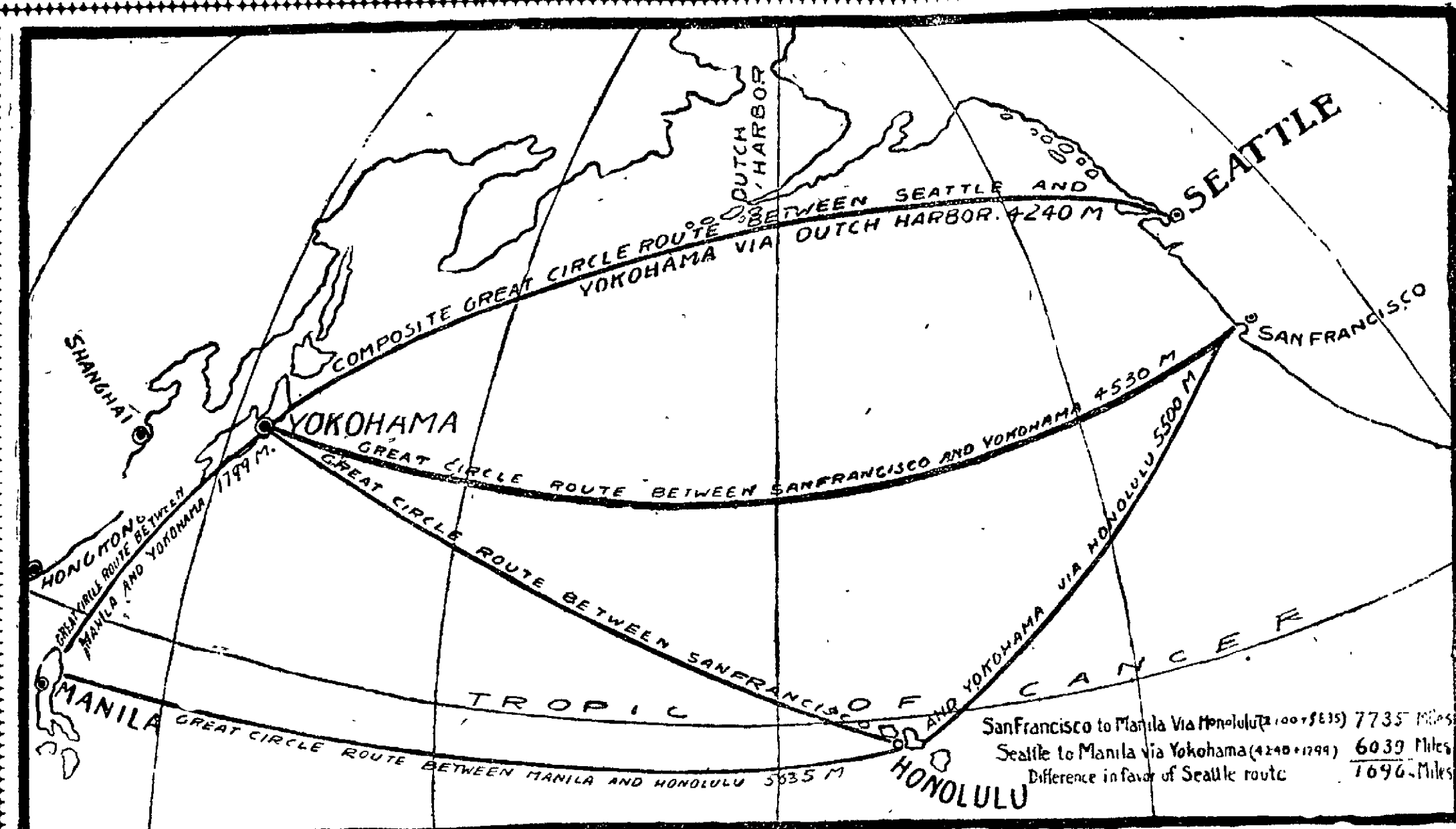
The consecration of the Cathedral follows at a long interval the partial completion of it, and at a much longer one the authorization of its construction, for the cathedral dates back nearly forty years. It was in the early sixties that Bishop Staley began to work for the completion of a suitable church for the diocese, and the plans for the cathedral were made in accordance with his views. The plans upon which the cathedral has been constructed are not the original ones at all, but there have taken place such alterations as have reduced the prospective cost by a large sum. As it is there has been expended upon the cathedral something like \$60,000, and yet there is not one-half the work upon it completed. The first plans made in London by Carpenter, now Carpenter & Ingelow, call for a building which at the pulpit was to have a lantern arch of stone with a transept and chapter house on the waikiki side and a tower opposite, which would afford space for robing rooms.

When it was seen that the plans called for a building too great for the diocese, the building committee at once went in and changed them, making a plain arch at the pulpit, doing away with the waikiki embellishments of design and providing for a perfectly plain sided cathedral, with an ornamental front and two great towers on the western face of the building. This means, too, that there shall be some great changes in the interior arrangements and these as made will provide for the nave without any transept, simply a straight building.

Before the consecration of the building there will be several changes made in the interior arrangements of the structure. Thus there will be a raising of the floor from the steps at the pulpit back to the altar, and the moving forward of the various sections. Thus the altar will be moved to the front until the rail is opposite the next row of pillars. The altar itself will come to the front by a foot or more. This will necessitate the removal of the choir stalls, and these will be brought to a point almost to the line of the pulpit. The floor of the nave will remain itself and there will be no alteration of the arrangements in front of the pulpit. These improvements will constitute all that will be attempted before the consecration, or during the incumbency of Bishop Willis.

When the cathedral was first opened for public worship there was completed only the first section, or that which extended to the point now occupied by the pulpit. This caused the placing of the altar back against the rear wall, and the pulpit and lectern at the first arch. Then the congregation had no difficulty in getting into the small room thus made. The building of the cathedral has been carried forward under difficulties, at one time the church being incumbered by a debt of \$7000, for which loan the trustees had to pay 9 per cent. But now there is not a single loan against the property. Richard Willis advanced the sum which had been borrowed on mortgage years ago, there being only a resolution which recognized the loan as a debt of honor, and this has been reduced from time to time until now there remains not more than one-fifth of the original amount. The church authorities are making a great effort to have this cleared off before the consecration, believing that there will be found some benevolent members of the church who will want to see the cathedral turned over to the American church absolutely free from even this small debt of honor.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE PHILIPPINES IS VIA SEATTLE



HOW Seattle is moving heaven and earth to get the trade between the coast and the Philippines away from the San Francisco-Honolulu route appears in the following article and map taken from the Post-Intelligencer:

The accompanying drawing, the figures on which have been taken from the pilot chart of the North Pacific, just issued by the navy department, shows the three routes from the United States to the Orient, that from Seattle being the shortest by a wide margin. The distances are: Seattle to Yokohama, via Dutch Harbor, 4,240; San Francisco to Yokohama, by the great circle route, 4,530, and San Francisco to Yokohama, via Honolulu, 5,590 miles. From these figures the advantage possessed by Seattle as a shipping port on the Pacific Coast for the Oriental trade is evident. By Dutch Harbor she is 286 miles nearer the Oriental markets than San Francisco is by the great circle, while the route from San Francisco by Honolulu is 1,280 miles greater than that from this city.

Seattle is also nearest Manila, via Yokohama. From Yokohama to Manila it is 1,799 miles, making the total distance from San Francisco 6,389, and from Seattle 6,039, a difference of more than 350 miles in favor of this city. The southern route by Honolulu is still longer, the distance from that place to Manila being 5,635 miles.

The formation of the globe is responsible for Seattle's advantage in respect to distances. The route by Dutch

Harbor lies on a composite great circle. The traffic from this city to the Orient has one important factor in its favor. Ships are able to call in at Dutch Harbor and take on a fresh supply of coal for the long voyage. The route from the California metropolis by the great circle lacks this factor. Vessels by this route are compelled to travel 4,530 miles without any stopping place. The ocean highway by the Pacific is so long that the fact of there being a coaling station there has not so much influence on the trend of Oriental commerce. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce recently took up the question of the improvement of Dutch Harbor by the government for the accommodation of the trade and the transport service to the Philippine Islands.

The map issued by the hydrographic office of the navy department January 16, besides showing the three main highways to the Orient, contains much valuable information of a general nature for mariners.

In discussing the question of the different routes for Oriental commerce, the St. Paul Globe of January 22, in an editorial, sums up the situation as follows:

In the three-cornered contest between the Northwest, the Southwest and the Atlantic coast for the trade of the Orient, geography favors the Northwest, and the ultimate outcome as to whether or not the Northwest shall secure to itself the trade and the transportation channels which by the law of time and distance belongs to it depends entirely upon whether the men

and the interests that are laboring to make the Northwest the trade channel to the Orient shall be permitted and shall have the ability to carry out adequate transportation plans.

Few people realize, even here in the Northwest, the vast superiority of Puget Sound, the northwestern shipping port, as the short cut to the markets of the Orient. The maps we have studied in the old school geographies have deceived us. Most of us have the impression, for example, that San Francisco and Los Angeles are directly across the Pacific from Shanghai, Hongkong and the Philippines, and therefore are as near the markets of Asia as Puget Sound is. That is because our education has been had from studying the old-fashioned map instead of a correctly made globe. Examination of the globe shows that the continents of North America and Asia, instead of standing as the almost parallel east and west shores of the Pacific ocean, are arranged on the northern hemisphere in such a way that their northern shores practically encircle the Arctic ocean, while their Pacific shore lines spread apart at an angle of very nearly 150 degrees.

As a matter of geographical fact, an arc of the great circle passing through the Mississippi Valley and Lake Superior to the north pole and thence down on the other side of the globe to the equator passes through Central Asia, touching the equator at about Calcutta, while the short and direct route from our Pacific ports to Japan and China, instead of due west, via the Hawaiian Islands, is northwest, via the Aleutian Isles. This is true, not only for Puget Sound vessels, but for San Francisco, Los Angeles and Panama

steamships. It is this geographical situation which makes Puget Sound the nearest possible point in the United States for all points in Asia.

Ocean distances given by recent government charts point the significance of the above geographical facts. The charts show that the Puget Sound route via the Aleutian Isles is 1,300 miles shorter to Yokohama and Shanghai, and 1,230 miles shorter even to Hongkong and Southern China than the San Francisco route via Honolulu. For a fifteen knot vessel the extra 1,230 miles mean nearly three and one-half days added to the voyage, or a week extra for the round trip. From the standpoint, not only of prompt shipment, but of earning power and cost of operation, it is perfectly clear that the steamship line with the 1,200-mile shorter haul has a "cinch" on the situation.

Even San Francisco and Los Angeles save over 400 miles by going via Puget Sound and the Aleutian Isles, as compared with the Honolulu route; and 400 miles are more than a day's voyage for a sixteen-knot vessel. This advantage of a day's voyage, or of two days on the round trip, will always stand in favor of Puget Sound, the shipping port of the Northwest, as compared with San Francisco, the most northerly port of the Southwest. In all that enters into the cost of transportation—wages, fuel, interest, insurance and cost of maintenance—as well as in earning power and promptness of service, the Northwest will always be at least twenty-four hours ahead on every shipment, and two days in holding that of a day's voyage, and this means that the Northwest is in command of the Pacific transportation situation, provided its shipping and

railroad resources are equal to the occasion.

From Puget Sound to Yokohama via the Northwest route is only 4,240 miles, while the journey from New York via the Suez Canal, more than half encircles the globe for a distance of 13,196 miles, and via Cape Horn and Honolulu the trip covers 16,990 miles. An average twelve-knot vessel thus requires about two weeks to go from Puget Sound to Japan, as compared with over six weeks from New York via the Suez Canal, and nearly eight weeks from New York via Cape Horn and Honolulu. When twenty-knot freight vessels are employed, Puget Sound shippers will be able to get in three voyages while the New York shipper makes one via the Suez Canal, and four voyages to one made by the New York shipper via Cape Horn.

If the Panama Canal is constructed, the New York shipper has 1,951 miles to make in order to reach Fanning, 4,655 more to Honolulu, and a total of 10,046 to Yokohama, or of 11,607 to Hongkong; as compared with 4,240 and 5,330 respectively from Puget Sound to the same Asiatic ports. Aided even by the construction of the Panama canal, therefore, New York will require as long time and as great ocean transportation cost to reach the markets of Asia for the single trip as the Northwest via Puget Sound will require for the round trip.

If there is any reason why the Northwest, therefore, will not be in a position during the present century to command the Pacific trade, the fault will not lie with mother earth, for she has arranged time, distance and geography all in our favor, and given us the great commercial opportunity of the century, if we are able to grasp it.

Five Island schooners made port since Tuesday. All experienced bad weather and were a long time out.

WED AMID BLOSSOMS

Catherine Paty and Chas. Weight Married.

(From Thursday's Daily)

Miss Catherine Makee Paty and Mr. Charles S. Weight were married last evening about 9 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Julia Paty, Bates street, Nuuanu valley, and close to midnight they were driven to Waialae, where they will enjoy their honeymoon in the seaside cottage of Hon. E. A. Mott-Smith.

The wedding was a pretty floral function in which the rarest of island blossoms in red and white, and the greenest ferns and delicate vines were used for the decoration of the valley home. Throughout the residence the artistic handiwork of the friends of the bride and groom was in evidence, the spacious drawing room reception hall and dining room being tastefully decorated, the prettiest effects being carried out in the parlor. In one corner a graceful triangular canopy was reared the upper portion composed of drapings of white tulle over which sprays of the delicate jasmine vine were scattered, intermingling with shimmering satin ribbons the pillars were wound with white asters and ferns and in the background was a dense mass of ferns. From the central chandelier which was also wound about with tulle and jasmine, four festoons of vines were carried two of them looping over the canopy pillars. Suspended from the center of the canopy was a large and beautiful wedding bell of white marguerites. Vases filled with roses ported ferns and vines completed the decorations of the wedding room. The dining room was brilliant with its decorations of rich red poinsettia blossoms and red lilies in the reception hall were banks of lilies.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the strains of the Mendelssohn Wedding March

the bride, attended by her maid of honor, Miss Lillie Paty, and bridesmaid, Miss Irmgard Schaefer, descended the staircase to the reception hall and advanced slowly through the drawing room to the canopy where the groom, attended by his best man, Mr. W. T. Schmidt, met his future wife. Rev. Henry H. Parker, pastor of Kawaiahao church, stood beneath the canopy and halted the bride and groom under the floral bell. In the simple, plain service of the church he made them man and wife, the bride being given away by Hon. W. O. Smith. Following the ceremony the bride's veil was thrown back and she received the nuptial kiss from her husband. The guests were for the most part only the relatives and most intimate friends of the couple, and all had their share in similar congratulations.

The bride wore an exquisite gown of white crepe du chine over white peau de sole with beaded passementerie and real lace for the trimmings. She wore a tulle veil tied with a bunch of lilies of the valley. She also carried a beautiful bouquet of white carnations and roses. The maid of honor wore white organdie over green silk and carried a bouquet of pink carnations and marguerites. The bridesmaid wore white tulle over pink silk. Her bouquet was composed of pink carnations and roses.

The bride's bouquet was thrown by the newly wedded bride, and was deftly caught by Miss Agnes Walker, who was heartily congratulated. Following the congratulations refreshments of ice cream and wedding cake were served. The presents were displayed in a small room adjoining the dining room and consisted mostly of beautiful cut glass pieces solid gold and silver table ware, teak wood pieces Venetian glassware, choice bits of painting and embroidery work.

The groom is connected with the firm of W. C. Peacock & Co. and the bride is an island girl and well liked in social circles. Upon their return to Honolulu Mr. and Mrs. Weight will reside on Nuuanu avenue.

SHE RECOMMENDS CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich. U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The United States Coast Survey will probably arrange for the establishment of a time ball system on the new Hackfeld building.

JAP DOCTOR AS EXAMINER

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, the following members being in attendance: President Sloggett, Drs. Moore and Cooper and Messrs. E. P. Dole, E. A. Mott-Smith and Fred Smith, Secretary Charlock and Executive Officer Pratt were also present.

Mrs. Harriet Castle Coleman appeared before the board in reference to the examination of school children by a lady physician appointed and paid by the Kindergarten Association. Mrs. Coleman stated that it was the intention of the physician to make an examination of girls, as is required now of the government physician and Dr. Mary Brown was suggested for the place. The work is somewhat in the nature of an experiment and it was intended to start it as soon as possible, as the one physician was to make a tour of the entire island group.

Dr. Moore stated that the law provided for the examination of all school children within six weeks after the opening of the school year, and it would be impossible for one physician to complete the work in that time. Dr. Sloggett stated that the examination could not be made at this time in any event, as all pupils had already been examined by the government physicians and the board was powerless to enforce more than one such an examination in one year. The matter was finally postponed for two weeks, when Mrs. Coleman will again appear before the board.

JAPANESE DOCTORS

In regard to the protest made at the last meeting relative to the admission of Japanese physicians to practice by the Board of Medical Examiners, Dr. Moore reported as follows:

I am of the opinion that the Board of Medical Examiners is using its best efforts to prevent the admission of unqualified men to practice medicine in this Territory. I also believe that they are seriously crippled in certain cases in having to employ an interpreter.

It was suggested that it would perhaps be wise to add a Japanese physician to the Board of Examiners to overcome this difficulty as an interpreter, and the final action was taken in the matter.

THE PIG PROBLEM

A letter was read from Dr. J. A. Mott-Smith, a Jap, making a protest against the order of the Sanitary Officer Tracy compelling him to remove his pig pen from his present location in Panua. He stated that his place was sanitary and that

there had been no complaints because of it, and it would cost at least \$300 to move it. He asked that at least the time be extended in which to make the change, and closed with the plaintive appeal that he had a wife and four children dependent upon him for support, and if deprived of the swine he would be unable to get an income. Mr. Tracy reported that the pig pen was in comparatively good sanitary condition, but that the district was building up and it was necessary to keep pigs out of that locality, and all must be treated alike. Action was postponed and the matter referred to Drs. Moore and Sloggett for investigation.

OTHER MATTERS.

Payment of the bill of Dr. Weddick for making two post mortem examinations at Spreckelsville was refused, the board holding that as he was a government physician drawing a salary of \$100 per month, he was not entitled to extra compensation.

A letter was read from Mrs. McConkey stating that her husband, government physician, was ill, but would recover within a few weeks. During his absence Dr. Dinegar, also a government physician, was doing his work, and this arrangement was approved.

The sanitary officer at Hilo reported having had 501 inspections during the month of January.

The report of Malulu Hospital showed forty-four patients to have been treated during the month of January. There were four deaths. The receipts for the month were \$247, balance from December, \$120.45, and expenditures for January, \$453.20, leaving a balance on hand of \$42.50. E. A. Mott-Smith reported that the contract made with the Waialae was abrogated by the wrecking of the vessel on the same day that the deal had been made, and Mr. Ferreira had reported that the contract would have to be cancelled as he had no other boat. A temporary arrangement with Young Bros. for the carrying of palm was made by Mr. Mott-Smith and his action was approved by the board.

The Carnegie University.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A special to the Times from Baltimore says: Dr. D. O. Gilman, president of the new Carnegie Institute, in speaking of the great work before the organization, said:

"Before many days letters will be addressed to the heads of universities, colleges and technical schools in different parts of the country and to men of ability not connected with universities—astronomers, chemists, physicists, electricians, engineers and investigators of social problems. When their answers are received they will be collated and considered. Two other lines of inquiry will be instituted, one in order to ascertain the extent to which provision has already been made in this country for research and the other to ascertain what are the methods employed in foreign countries."

Jewel Stoves

Jewel Stoves are made from the higher grades of iron, selected and chemically tested before melted.

Test bars of each day's melt are made to insure uniform strength of casting, and a most rigid inspection of work insures perfectly smooth and properly made castings.

No stoves are sent out from the factory until they are thoroughly fire tested.

We are not in business for a day, but to build up what will be a continuous business for ages to come; therefore we cannot afford to sell any stoves, bearing our name, which will not last for a great many years, and work as stoves should.

In our house furnishing goods department you will see samples of thirty-five, different Jewel stoves and ranges, from the little four-hole wood cook stove, up to the large hotel range.

They are all made from the same material, and are constructed under the very latest principles of economy, durability and beauty.

We can show you hundreds of testimonials from customers.

If you require a range or stove, with hot water coil, to be connected to your boiler, we have competent help, and can do satisfactory work, under a very nominal charge.

Do not wait until your old stove is completely worn out and worthless.

We may be able to save you a few dollars by taking it off your hands now, and supplying you in place with one of our celebrated Jewel stoves.

If you feel that you cannot afford to pay cash, we will make the terms very easy for you.

Call on us and be convinced.

We deliver our goods to all parts of the city and suburbs.

Deliveries to Manoa Valley, Moanalua and Diamond Head are made every other day.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED,
52-55-57 King Street, Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Growing in Favor

The sale of Primo is constantly increasing. Family trade is increasing also. As a table beverage

PRIMO LAGER

is recognized as being absolutely the best.

Brewery Telephone Main 341.

Extension Dining Tables

We are safe in saying that a more beautiful line of dining room furniture was never seen in Honolulu. They consist of round and square tables of rich quarter-sawn golden oak, the round tables measuring five feet across.

WILTON, AXMINSTER AND SMYRNA RUGS

An entirely new stock of gorgeous designs just opened and will sell rapidly. Come and get yours before the prettiest ones are selected.

J. HOPP & Co.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

CHICKENS IN HAWAII Their Diseases and Remedies.

The First Bulletin of Experiment-
Station Is Issued by Smith
and Sedgwick.

Mr. J. J. Green, of Honolulu, writes as follows in regard to the treatment of sore head and other diseases:

"The results of repeated efforts at raising young chickens in Nuuanu Valley seemed for a season to bear out the theory that the head disease was caused by mosquito bites. The chicks hatched during the spring and early summer of 1898 were given no protection against mosquito bites at night, and nearly all of them perished with the head disease soon after weaning, while those hatched after July were covered with a mosquito net over each brood, and escaped the disease. The fact that the chicks were not affected when weaned encouraged the belief that the absence of the hen and her brooding left the young entirely at the mercy of the mosquitoes, and that the latter went straight to their work for within a week the heads began to show the fatal marks. Yet the same chicks at their weaning, were of a size that made it impossible for the hen to cover them all at once, and they could be seen late in the evening sitting about her as though in no further need of being brooded. In the following season (1899) a commodious and mosquito-proof brooding house failed utterly as a preventive and dispelled the mosquito theory.

"Season of 1900—Experience had thus far demonstrated that after the eighth week the chicks were not subject to the head disease, and it was believed that a flock kept in a spacious shed, away from spring showers and the damp ground, with sunlight and fresh air plentiful, might escape the scourge. Accordingly a flock of 26 chicks (hatched in April) six weeks of age, were weaned and placed in a shed 10x12 feet in floor space, with lattice front facing southwest. They were furnished grass food, meat and grit, together with the regular grain fare. At night the flock was divided and placed in two brooders, each 2x3 feet floor space and 2 feet high-ventilated by a rat-proof wire front of half-inch mesh. Within two weeks there appeared an eruption on the face and back of almost every chick in the flock, which soon developed into scabs. They were promptly and perseveringly treated for sore head with a remedy recommended by a Southern Georgia physician and poultry keeper—Epsom salts in the drinking water and carbolic acid in the bath. Notwithstanding, the scabs spread rapidly over and around eyes, often closing them. The scabs also appeared on the back and wings, and on the thick close to the head. Ten of this lot weakened rapidly and died before the scabs had closed the eyes; in fact many of them had but slight eruptions when they succumbed. After two weeks of treatment the 16 remaining chicks began to rally, the scabs dried and lifted off readily, leaving the skin clear and without scars. The inner surface of the scabs covered with white, thread-like roots, which drew out of the skin when lifted off. With a tonic in their drink for the next few weeks they continued safely on to maturity. Of the number saved, three were so badly blinded by the scabs as to be helpless to move about or to feed themselves. These were taken in hand to 'kill or cure,' the scabs were removed with water to soften them, and tincture of iodine was applied to the surface of the scabs. After the third application in thirty-six hours the scabs were lifted clear of the skin, leaving it somewhat raw, and the chicks lost no time in filling their crops and ranging about the yard for young grass. They recovered slowly, but never attained full size or weight. In the convalescent flock there were occasional watery eyes and in a few there was an accumulation of hard, yellowish matter, of bad odor, in the ears, which, on being removed, was followed by several like discharges within a period of two months.

A second flock of 22 chicks (hatched in May) was weaned three days after they were hatched and placed in the same pen and brooding boxes (which had been nearly whitewashed). Within a week there were lumpy formations on the beaks of most of them, which in a few days developed into scabs, and in another week all but two had died. The two chicks were raised to maturity, and though healthy, were dwarfed by the set-back occasioned by the attack. In this lot contagion was suspected, also, for the early weaning, though the mother hen was separated from the chicks at night only.

It now became evident that indoor brooding had no advantages, but many serious disadvantages, by depriving the chicks of healthful out-of-door exercise and keeping them tender and sensitive to weather changes, instead of inuring them to all weathers from the start. The third flock of 7 (hatched in June) was given full liberty from the day after hatching. Early and late, wet or dry, these chicks roamed at will, and at night were brooded by the mother hen under a stairway. But, as usual, the eighth week brought the head disease, following their weaning. Further nursing was abandoned, and the disease was allowed to have its own way with them for nearly two weeks. By this time the scabs were well developed, but the sturdy youngsters had kept keen appetites, and the eyes, though affected were not blinded, so that there seemed a prospect of bringing them through. A mixture of vinegar, salt and soda was applied to the scabs and repeated two days later. The second application brought to the corners of the eyes large, thick scabs of hardened whitish matter, which were easily removed. A day later the scabs were lifted off, showing the skin clean and dry. Without tonic or further treatment this flock reached maturity safely showing no check in their growth.

A fourth flock of 41 chicks (hatched in August) was given its liberty from the start, and when weaned was put into the same brooders that had been used for the earlier flocks of the season. This flock matured without the slightest touch of head disease or other ailment. An October flock also came safely through.

Season of 1901—The first hatch of the year was taken off in February, the second in March, and no head disease was encountered. In May a flock of 19 chicks were hatched, and in July they were down with about everything possible. When weaned they were housed at night in a weaning pen of 3x5 feet floor space, and 4 feet high, with a wire front. This front had a curtain, which for a week was drawn over it regularly to protect the chicks from any sudden change of temperature while only partly feathered. The brooder (or weaning pen) seemed close and foul-smelling on opening it every morning, although it was ventilated at the top and the floor cleaned every morning and covered with fresh earth (To be Continued.)

PLANS MADE FOR KEWALO DITCH

After quietly resting unmolested by public opinion for nearly a month, the plans for the Kewalo ditch have been perfected and tenders for the first section of the work will be advertised for by Superintendent Boyd on Friday.

According to the plans drawn by Marston Campbell the first work will be on the section from the beach (mean tide point) to the intersection of Lanikai street. This will relieve the worst part of the district and will put an end to the continuous complaints which have been arising for the past few months, because of the insanitary condition of the entire district. The ditch can be used as soon as the first section is completed and consequently the part nearest the sea is to be constructed first. The ditch will be of concrete masonry and will be ten feet across. The excavations will be made to the coral stratum. The ditch is to be arched with bricks at all street crossings. The first section will be 1500 feet in length. Tenders will be asked of all local contractors, and the work will probably be started early in March. The remainder of the ditch will be built as soon as the necessary right of way is obtained.

ADVERTISER'S NEW YEAR ISSUE

The holiday number of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, published at Honolulu, is a remarkably fine specimen of the printer's and newspaper art. A colored cover bearing a highly artistic representation of Hawaii's big volcano in full action, forms a striking feature, while the ninety pages inside are liberally sprinkled with excellent views of Honolulu and other places and of prominent residents.—Burlington (Ia.) Hawkeye.

A copy of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu, Hawaii, January 1, 1902, has reached this office through the courtesy of Hon. R. H. Chamberlain of this city, United States collector of internal revenue for the district of Hawaii, at Honolulu. The publication is a special number setting forth the history and advantages of Hawaii, and Honolulu in particular. The story it presents of that region of Uncle Sam's domains is fascinating, and shows a very advanced state of civilization and prosperity existing there.—Clarinda (Ia.) Herald.

MOVED TO CHARLESTON

Editor Advertiser: Please let us know through your valuable paper if any medals were given for the Hawaiian Island work at the Buffalo Exposition, and oblige. Your Friends,
January 21, 1902.

The Hawaiian educational exhibit which attracted so much attention at the Buffalo Exposition is to be removed to Charleston unless present plans are changed. The exhibit is no longer under the control of the Territory, having been turned over to the United States Bureau of Education and it was to be taken to the Charleston Exposition or else removed to Washington.

The Hawaiian exhibit won no prizes at the Buffalo show, but it was not because of lack of merit, nor because it did not deserve such distinction.

When originally taken to Buffalo by Miss Rose Davidson it was discovered that the space assigned to it in the liberal arts building was too small for a proper display, and it was then given a larger space in the government building. Though not known at that time, it was later learned that by placing the exhibit in that building it was precluded from any contest for prizes or medals, and no change could be made. For that reason the Hawaiian exhibit for the first time in years failed to get a proper recognition in the way of medals or diplomas of merit.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

February 6—W. C. Achi and wife to M. F. de Souza, lot 11, block 10, Kailani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$150.

Charles S. Desky and wife to Territory of Hawaii, by Superintendent of Public Works, portion of apans 1, Kul 734, Port street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$10.

W. C. Achi, Tr. and wife, to Manuel Soares, lot 50, Kekio tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$500.

February 7—Kalaehina and husband to Mrs. S. Mawse, portion of R. P. 3793, Kul 332, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration, \$350.

Dowsett Co., Ltd., et al. to A. C. Lovekin, lots 45 and 49, Fuaia, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$2,000.

D. S. Lima to J. A. Maguire, portion of R. P. 2030, Kohalaiki, North Kona Hawaii. Consideration, \$230.

List of deeds filed for record February 10, 1902.

First Party, Second Party Class
M. V. Holmes—J. M. Medeiros D
C. M. Kamakawoo—Kukala- hwa D
Wm. McCuskey—J. P. Fernandez D
M. R. Vicente and husband—J. G. Serrao D
Kaholokahiki—J. K. Kahpokoie D
Waterhouse Investment Company D
—Superintendent Public Works D
Mrs. E. K. Pratt—Superintendent D
Public Works D
S. A. Cooke—K. Spencer D
E. K. Crowell et al.—L. Kahibawm D
H. K. and C. W. Booth—W. R. Castle D
South Kona Agricultural Co., Ltd. D

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT



WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Society is deeply interested in the report that Miss Alice Roosevelt will attend the coronation of King Edward.

It is said here that Miss Roosevelt will sail with Special Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid on June 5th.

Here is the interesting program of the visit of Miss Roosevelt, according to some of her Washington friends:

When Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid come to the capital next week the matter will be arranged in every detail. Her presentation at the first drawing room immediately following the coronation, will be made by Ambassador and Mrs. Choate. The latter has been written to with regard not only to the presentation, but what is of even greater importance, for minute directions as to the coronation robe.

Miss Roosevelt, as the daughter of the head of this nation, would, in accordance with court etiquette, wear coronation robes, the same as any of the princesses of the royal blood. In the latter case, as also with every peeress to be present, there must be a crown worn. This, in the case of Miss Roosevelt, might be the same as those worn by the princesses.

Another important consideration is that of Miss Roosevelt's reception by the British nation. They say that while she will go to England as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, she will, of course, as the President's daughter, far outrank them, and it will be in order for her to be entertained as the guest of King Edward and Queen Alexandra at one of the three palaces, Buckingham, St. James or Marlborough House.

Whether or not Miss Roosevelt will accept the invitation from the King and Queen to be their guest during her stay in London is not known. But certain it is that she would receive such invitation as soon as the King learns of her expected presence at the coronation.

—W. R. Castle Tr. D
K. Makuakane and husband—A. J. Campbell D
February 11—
Kona Trading Co.—A. T. Miles D
A. T. Miles—A. Cockburn D
Floss Hill—M. A. Hill D
J. B. Jerman—J. F. Kelley and wife D
F. J. Amweg—W. R. Castle Jr. D

To Load Cane.

Isaac Erickson, a Hilo carpenter, has recently completed a working model of a machine for weighing and loading sugar cane on to cars. The machine is built of wood and iron and weighs about 1600 pounds. The beam is so constructed that it will swing in a half or two circles. On the left hand end are two weights with an aggregate weight of 200 pounds. These facilitate raising or lowering the hook in handling the cane. The hook is lowered to the ground level and raises the cane to a height of sixteen feet. There are broad wheels under the heaviest part of the machine, and it can be run on the ground or on tracks. The lift capacity is 1000 pounds and at recent test at Waialeale cars were loaded in two minutes. The mechanism is very simple. Mr. Erickson has a patent sling that will follow each machine. It is constructed of wood and iron, with a four foot opening. These are the invention of Mr. Erickson and patents have been applied for. Three men are required to work the loader. The machine sells at \$225 to \$275 and will save the labor of four men.—Hawaii Herald

SOMETHING THAT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for coughs, colds, and that alarming complaint croup. We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it with good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again prevented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience, and we suggest that our readers, especially those who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup.—Camden (S. C. U. S. A.) Messenger. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Eureka Expected.

Agent Beebe of the Globe Navigation Company stated yesterday that the steamship Eureka from Seattle and Tacoma would probably be here about February 24. She will bring a lot of freight and will take a cargo of sugar back. When the proper moorings have been laid at Anahola a Globe liner will be sent to take the first load of sugar from Ma kee Plantation.

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MR. WHEELER GOT RID OF HIS RHEUMATISM

"During the winter of 1898 I was so lame in my joints, in fact, all over my body, that I could hardly hobble around, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. From the first application I began to get well, and was cured and have worked steadily all the year.—R. Wheeler, Northwood, N. Y. U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Maurice Grau has threatened to call off his season of grand opera in New York unless the fire department removes the prohibition against the sale of standing room. He says the order will cost him \$100,000, and mean a loss for his company.

PRICES UP AT COAST Hawaiian Shares Are Going Ahead.

Favorable reports of conditions here have had a good effect upon Hawaiian securities at San Francisco, and the latest figures are of such advances as to cause great hopes for the future. While these figures are not carried out in all cases here the differences are small and the market here must soon feel the impetus of the advance.

The most distinct upward move is that in Hawaiian Commercial. This stock was held at the beginning of the last week of January, at 35 bid, 40 asked, but when the last mail was closed the price had advanced until 38 was bid and 45 asked. There have been some most flattering reports of this stock, and the San Francisco market responded to them, though little stock is floating and no sales have been recorded. Private advices are that there must be even higher figures to bring out any shares.

The greatest discrepancy exists in Hawaiian sugar, which is on the San Francisco market as Makaweli. In San Francisco there had been an advance to the figures upon the closing of the mail from 25½ to 26½ bid and 27½ asked. There were sales here at 27, but after this figure had been established there was a decline to 25½, which is the rate at which the market held the stock yesterday afternoon. The advance is believed to be based upon the recent determination to issue bonds for the improvements which are to be carried through very soon, and there will thus be no reduction in the dividend paying power of the company.

While these have been the most distinguishing prices which have been quoted under the influence of the advancing market, there are others which will be none the less welcome to San Francisco holders who purchased under the conditions of two or three years ago, and who will feel the advance greatly. Honolulu, which has been in the dumps in San Francisco recently, advanced from 11 to 12, while Hutchinson, which under the previous marks had been at 13½, went up to 15 bid. From 23½ the bid price of Onomea was pushed ahead to 25½, and Paauhau was swelled from 10 to 12, and the offerings were inconsiderable at that price.

The effect of the swelling of San Francisco prices has not had any appreciable result upon local conditions, but it is believed that with the next mail will come such orders as will compel local buyers to pay the higher rates for the shares.

A DOCTOR'S RIG STOLEN. Found Some Hours Later When the Horse Ran Away.

Somewhere, supposed to be transport soldiers, committed an act of wanton vandalism Monday night. The horse and road wagon of Dr. C. B. Cooper were taken from in front of a residence when he was making a call in King street about 10 o'clock. It was a half hour later when the loss was discovered and for three hours Dr. Cooper searched for the missing rig without finding it. The police had been notified and their search was equally unsuccessful. At four o'clock in the morning the horse was caught in Nuuanu street near Hotel, by a policeman who had followed the runaway down King street. The top of the wagon had been damaged and the seat lost. The wagon was full of peanut shells.

The Boer war was the subject of another hot discussion in the British House of Commons. The purchase of horses will lead to an investigation, members charging that contractors are robbing the government.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. THIS BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matters. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1½ sufficient to effect permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—B. L. CHERRY, 1ST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR, OREGON throughout the world. Proprietors, Dr. J. C. Clarke and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Wholesale imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT THESE NONE ARE GENUINE.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company.

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834. Accumulated Funds \$1,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000. Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants.

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—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiwai Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Astoria Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HELEN BREWER" FROM NEW YORK.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., have received by the above ship, Large Additions to their Stock of Goods, comprising in part:

Two Carloads of The Michigan Garland Stoves,
Three Carloads of Nails,
A Carload of Eddy Refrigerators,
A Carload of Fence Wire, Galvanized, Plain and Barbed,
A Carload of Cabot's Shingle Stain,
A full line of Pennsylvania Lawn Mowers,
Caustic Soda,
Frazier's Axle Grease,
Fairy Step Ladders,
Lanterns,
Charcoal Irons,
Tin Ware,
Agricultural Tools,
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Pitch, etc., etc., in quantities to suit.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Importers and Jobbers of Hardware and General Merchandise, Fort. Merchant and Bethel Streets.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Per Month, Foreign \$.75

Per Year, Foreign 6.00

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Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 14

Speculation as to what Mr. Carter

will do and say at Washington may

well await the event.

It is quite possible that more than

one man in Hawaii has been asked to

send his views to the President.

Admiral Schley declines to go into

politics. He remembers how Dewey

looked after he had a slight run of the

Presidential fever.

If Miss Roosevelt goes to the corona-

tion, the next President, on his inaugu-

ration day, may expect a return visit

from the Prince of Wales.

If Santos Dumont's air ship becomes

practical and gets into common use the

protective tariffs of the world may as

well get ready to wind up their busi-

ness or sextuple their expenses.

The United States is not quite sure

who its diplomatic enemies were in the

war with Spain but it only needs to re-

member the naval operations at Man-

ila, and the coincident policy of for-

eign warships in the harbor, to deter-

mine who were its friends.

Time was when Honolulu, on the ad-

vent of a regiment of volunteer sol-

diers, threw open its drawing rooms

Now it locks up its hen yards. A few

campaigns makes the soldierly mind

somewhat oblivious to property dis-

tinctions.

The assumption that Secretary Cooper

is slated to retire before the con-

clusion of his term without a chance to

answer any charges that may be made

against him—and none are known to

have been made at all—is among the

curious things one meets on the Rialto.

If Judge Little can find a letter at

Washington from any of his local

boomers urging him for Governor

which is not neutralized by dozens

from the same source urging somebody

else, he ought to get it for his curi-

osity. The treatment of Little has been

positively belittling.

Mr. Carnegie wants to die poor and is

giving his money to the public. As

Mr. Schwab has been giving his to the

croupiers of Monte Carlo it would ap-

pear that his views on the disposal of

his fortune disagree with Mr. Car-

negie's only in the matter of time. Mr.

Schwab seems willing to live poor.

Mr. Marshall having arrived at Ma-

nila and taken a place on Mr. Ziegen-

fuss' staff a vigorous call for the re-

tirement of Governor Taft and the ap-

pointment of a good Aukland man in

his place may be expected to empha-

size the ultra American policy of the

paper.

It is reported that General Diaz of

Mexico will resign. Such a change as

this would bring to the Presidency

must put Mexico to the severest test

The bent of the people is as revolution-

ary as is that of their kinsmen in Cen-

tral America, but Diaz has, for many

years, held his place by a judicious

display of force and a policy of inter-

A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATOR.

Under a Republican administration of national affairs it has become the recognized principle that only Republican should be put on guard. In this way and in this way only may the Chief Executive be secure in the knowledge that the administration of affairs throughout the nation is proceeding on a long line which to him is acceptable. It is therefore a comforting assurance that in accepting office as the man who will fill the office of the President should be filled, the appointing power must look to men of the same party.

In affairs in the Territory of Hawaii up to this time the appointments to be filled have been made on a long line, however much there may be of criticism as to the naming of men for subordinate positions by the national or local government. Before the late President McKinley named the men who should be at the head of affairs he was given the rare opportunity to make the personal acquaintance of some of them notably President Dole, as the rank of the present governor, then was and from that personal contact formed such an opinion that when the matter of the appointment of the first American official here was under consideration there was never any doubt as to the selection that was to be made.

How strongly this impression lasted may be epitomized in a sentence which the late President used in speaking of Governor Dole to a visitor. "I have one thought," he said, "when there is anything concerning Hawaii comes up, I can sleep soundly knowing that the Governor is giving it as careful thought as I would if it is his place."

Republicanism is not a fetish. It is a living faith, which has in the past led men to sacrifices and endeavor. Strong men have given to party struggles their best years and even their lives. It has never been regarded as party loyalty that a man should follow when it pleased his fancy. To leave the standard when another than he is chosen to fill an important place, is not and never has been regarded as other than treachery to party and unfaith to the principles for which it stands.

Measuring the chief executive of the Territory by these standards, it is easily seen that there has been during the years in which he has been at the head of affairs nothing incompatible with the political belief which is now his guide. During the times which are past the mainspring of the actions of the men whose energy and directness of purpose made it possible that the stars and stripes now wave here has been greater freedom of personal action and wider possibilities of national advancement. Prosperity followed the leadership of the men whose self-sacrifice was distinguished. Fiscal honesty, capacity and integrity have marked the administration of President and Governor Dole and now it redounds to the credit of the Republican party in these islands.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln whose birthday occurs on this date is regarded abroad as the foremost statesman whom the American people have given to the honor of the world. In all European countries respect for him is unfeigned, not less so in lands where an aristocratic spirit prevails and where Satan is called "the first democrat," than in countries the institutions of which are liberal and progressive. Little as there may be of sympathy among foreigners of rank and culture with the class from which Lincoln sprang or with the vital aims of his policy, yet the fact that this man was by nature a political leader and architect fit to take his place with the sovereign lawgivers of history is one which lacks no acceptance among the royalty and nobility of the old world. The place of the war President is secure in the pantheon where humanity's colossal figures stand.

The influence of Lincoln upon the history of the world already prodigious cannot but be lasting. We hazard little when we say that his millennial birthday will have the same observance in this land, nine hundred and more years hence, that King Alfred's lately had in England. Whatever the United States may achieve as a world power will date from Abraham Lincoln for it was he who put the steel bands of the Constitution about the integrity of the Union and changed our system from a dissoluble partnership of sovereign States to the indissoluble entity of a sovereign nation. Because he did that the United States is a power of the first rank because he did that the sun no longer sets on our dominions because he did that the time will come when no significant act will be made in world politics without considering the attitude and interests of the American republic.

FATE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

We find this subject in the Australian press of yesterday's steamship.

LONDON, Jan. 13. It is reported in Vienna that Prince Henry's visit to America is connected with Germany's desire to release the Philippines.

It is generally believed that the Philippines will be given to the United States as a reward for the part they played in the war.

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slan soil whatever nor any Asiatic nor Malayian peoples—not more soil, at least, than may be needed for a naval coaling station. Had the American nation been asked, seven years ago, to ratify the acquisition of provinces in or near Asia it would have registered an emphatic and universal No! Our destiny, as would have been pointed out, lies in the new world, we want no entanglements in the old. Fortune of war has made us plant our flag in the Philippines as we did in Mexico; but the argument against staying there is as strong, if we have an honorable and profitable way out, as would have been the argument seven years ago against going there.

The strength of this position is increased by the fear that, if the Philippines are kept, some political Congress, for the sake of creating rotten borough States, will one day admit them in subdivisions to the Union. America wants no more race problems. The negro is bad enough without adding a mixed race of Latins, Chinese and Malays. Finally in the defensive sense, provinces beyond the sea are most difficult and costly to look after when war comes. A disconnected and scattered power has grave elements of weakness which a smaller power if concentrated in its territory, does not possess. Great Britain, on that account, is stronger than the British empire. With us in time of war the Philippine group would be a source of anxiety and of prodigious outlay, and lacking in American patriotism as they do, its people might easily go over to the other side. Hence it seems wiser to sell such a place than to run the risk of losing it by force; better to sell it to a possible antagonist and thereby weaken his aggressive resources by adding to his defensive needs, than to put or keep ourselves in that unfortunate position.

FAST TRAVEL.

Three weeks between London and Sydney seems a short time to cover a long distance, but the suggestion, as made by the Oceanic Steamship Company, analyzes well. It is now ten days at the minimum between London and San Francisco, but this time, it is believed, will be materially cut down by improvements in the carrying service. Turbine steamships, if they realize expectations, will cross the Atlantic in three days and a half. The railroads hope to cut down the trip from New York to San Francisco, per limited trains, to the same time, making one week between London and San Francisco, and leaving two weeks for the voyage to Sydney under present conditions of steam transportation. Of course if turbine steamers do well on the Atlantic their use on the Pacific will not be long delayed.

Such vessels would also shorten the voyage round the world to such an extent that one could take it as an incident of a summer vacation. The Trans-Siberian railroad expects to reach, with the aid of steamships and foreign railroads as now run, a schedule of thirty-two days for the turbine system on the water and limited trains on the land, or may yet be able to make the grand tour in twenty-five days. Things move fast in these times. It is but a few years ago that Jules Verne's eighty-day trip seemed to be the ultimate achievement.

THE BEER LICENSE DECISION.

Judge Estee's decision in the liquor cases appears to be good law. It is not common sense to suppose that any Territory can enforce a protective tariff act—which is what the Honolulu brewery bounty statute really amounts to—in favor of its own products and against those of any other part of the United States. We take it as a matter of course that Judge Estee's decision will be sustained.

In the meantime those who brought the license action may or may not rest content, but it is to be presumed that the Anti-Saloon League will feel in duty bound to begin proceedings against all saloon keepers who are selling beer on the authority of a law which the Federal court has declared to be unconstitutional. So much is threatened the only question is the way being whether the appeal of the defendants constitutes an estoppel of such proceedings. Many lawyers say it does not.

What the cause of temperance will gain in the long run cannot be foreseen. Should the next Legislature step in and enact a beer license law of \$250, which we understand to be the program not only would the Honolulu brewery people take advantage of it, but the mainland brewers as well, thus giving Hawaii more saloons than it now has and perhaps starting a war that would reduce the price of beer to five cents a glass.

Obviously therefore the Anti-Saloon League if it expects to achieve success should put in its best legs for a good Legislature. The Dispensary bill was killed by the last one and then to have an investigation of the means Judge Humphreys picked his grand jury of fifteen men with eight who were mixed up in the liquor business. Something can be hoped for in the future.

The engagement is announced of Miss F. A. Parry, eldest daughter of the Hon. F. A. Parry, to Mr. E. W. Goring, a son of the late Mr. Goring, who was a member of the firm of Curtis Brothers of Chefoo, China. Miss Parry has been a resident of Honolulu for the past three years, and has many friends here. She will proceed to Chefoo where the marriage will take place some time in April next.

The Sonoma made a record trip across to Sydney on her present voyage. Leaving Auckland at 5 a. m. on Tuesday last the steamer's time of arrival at Sydney as called by the Press Association, was 20 p. m. on Friday. This makes the Sonoma's passage 3 days 10 hours 20 minutes from which has to be deducted 1 hour 40 minutes difference in time between the two ports the steamer's actual time in making the run across being 2 days 8 hours and 40 minutes.

Supt. Reynolds left last evening for the leper settlement carrying along with him two large bags of tea, turmeric and ginger. Part of the ginger will be planted on Molokai and the remainder will be turned over to Dr. Oliver for preparation as a medicine. The Board of Health has also received an alleged cure through the Marine Hospital service from Japan. A Japanese army surgeon discovered it, and claims it has wonderful properties. It was sent here already bottled, and is in the shape of a powder, and is a vegetable compound.

Ozara Predecessors Attacked.

An article in the Hawaiian Gazette of the 11th inst. attacks the Ozara predecessors for their alleged mismanagement of the Territory.

LOCAL REVITIES.

Judge Little returned to Hilo by the Kilauea yesterday.

Editor Norris is convalescing at the Parker ranch on Hawaii.

Mrs. J. W. F. Brown, is quite ill.

William Lafferty will succeed H. S. Hayselden as deputy sheriff of the Island of Maui.

Work on the new Sunday school building for St. Clement's Chapel was begun yesterday.

W. E. Crowell deputy sheriff of Koloa, has succeeded Walter Wright, deputy sheriff of Waimea, Kauai.

There is something of a building boom on at College Hills, four houses being in process of construction, and others about to start.

Next Wednesday the athletic committee of the Boys' Brigade hold an important meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association.

A communication from a Chicago firm addressed to the "Commercial Advertiser," Honolulu, Fiji, Polynesia, was among the curiosities of the last mail.

The profits of the recent calico ball given for the benefit of the Honolulu Eye and Ear Infirmary, will be about \$450, although all reports from tickets are not in.

Company H, National Guard, held an election last evening to fill vacancies. J. A. Thompson was elected first lieutenant, and J. K. Nakulima second lieutenant.

The engagement of Miss Florence R. Bush to Ernest W. Russell, of Kauai, is announced. Miss Bush is a daughter of John Bush, once head of Iolani College, and Mr. Russell manages the Kauai Soda Works.

A soldier on the Meade is reported to have lost a roll of bills amounting to \$1,000 in a local saloon on the day of the transport's departure, which was returned to him by the saloon-keeper, who found it.

J. F. Kennedy, a former Honolulu newspaper man, is now said to be manager of the Manila American, having gone to the Philippines a few months ago. Mrs. Kennedy will go to Manila to join him within a few weeks.

A buoy has been placed off the Inter-island Company's wharf, marking the center of the harbor. It will aid as a guide for the dredger, which will operate mauka of a line drawn from the buoy to the seaward end of the railroad wharf.

The various news and stationery companies of the city contributed a large amount of newspapers, magazines and writing materials for the soldiers aboard the Thomas, through the good offices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The race horse Billy McCluskey is said to have a hand of colic on Julian's ranch at Kapapala. He was the gallant old hero of many a hard-fought battle and was, years ago, the idol of race-goers at the old Bay District track.

In the District Court yesterday the case of O. C. Scott, a motorman of the Rapid Transit Company, charged with headless driving, was continued until today. Several drunks were fined the usual amount, and a number of other cases were continued until today.

Some time during Monday night the barber poles of the shop at the Hawaiian Hotel were stolen and have not since been found. There were two small door poles and a large one. It is presumed that soldiers from the Thomas hypothesized them as souvenirs.

A manufacturing department has been added to the Boys' Brigade School, under the management of Ralph Geer. The lads who have worked their way up will be given employment at woodwork for all kinds. An addition is being erected to the present training school quarters by the boys.

In Federal court yesterday morning only bankruptcy matters were considered. Olaf Omsted was exempted from turning over his life insurance policy, made out in favor of his wife. In the matter of the estate of Leong Yat Dee, bankrupt, C. R. Hemenway, as trustee, was given permission to sell property.

The \$2,000 needed for the plot of ground at Pearl City to be used as a Jewish cemetery has been practically assured, and the deal will soon be closed. The cemetery is to be laid out on exclusive use of Hebrew residents, and a vault will also be built for the reception of bodies awaiting shipment to the Mainland.

Ash Wednesday was observed by the Catholic and Episcopal congregations with appropriate ceremonies yesterday. The usual blessing of communicants with ashes was observed at the Catholic Cathedral and St. Augustine's Chapel. The services in the Episcopal churches were also of the usual impressive nature.

Carpenters began work yesterday on the changes in the Judiciary building. The grand jury, which had been using the court reporters' rooms, took up its quarters in the legislative hall at the Capitol building, and upon request of Ballist Nev through Judge Gear, two policemen were detailed to assist him in keeping the proceedings of that body secret.

The Anti-Saloon League is preparing for its crusade against temperance and has had printed 1,000 copies of Andrew Peters and Andrade's compilation of the Hawaiian liquor laws for general distribution. This will be followed by a pamphlet containing the speeches in English and Hawaiian as they were delivered at the recent temperance convention.

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JUDGE ESTEE SAYS PRIMO LICENSE LAW IS INVALID

The Mainland Beer Has the Same Rights in the Territory as the Honolulu Brew.

THE PRIMO beer license law was declared unconstitutional and void by Judge Estee yesterday, and the injunction as prayed for by the local agents of the mainland breweries, restraining Treasurer Wright from the further issuance of \$250 licenses was granted.

The decision in effect means that no more license for the exclusive sale of Honolulu made beer can be issued, but whether or not it will nullify the licenses of the saloons now selling Primo beer is still an open question. The decision has been appealed from, and pending its final determination the saloons now doing business under Primo licenses may continue to operate, unless further action is taken by the plaintiffs; though the order in the case would operate to prevent a renewal of such licenses and at the outside the sale of Primo beer would terminate within six months, though according to one view every saloon keeper holding a \$250 license could be prosecuted for alleged liquor selling, the license having been declared void.

The plaintiffs in this case, which was brought to test the law are: Macfarlane & Co., Ltd., agents for the Val Blatz Brewing Company of Milwaukee, and the John Wieland Brewing Company of San Francisco; H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., agents for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company of St. Louis; W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., agent for the Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee, American Brewing Company of St. Louis, and Buffalo Brewing Company of Sacramento; Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co., Ltd., agents for the Fred Miller Brewing Company of Milwaukee; St. C. Sayers, agent for the Seattle Brewing & Malt Co.; Lawrence H. Dee, agent for the Capital Brewing Company of Olympia.

All the plaintiffs but Dee hold dealers' or wholesalers' licenses at \$500, while the latter paid \$1000 per year.

After reciting the facts of the complaint, and the statutes and legislative acts under which the licenses were issued, Judge Estee, in reference to the \$250 licenses, said:

"But as a condition precedent to the issuance of said license, each applicant was required to execute a bond in the penal sum of \$1000 conditioned among other things as follows:

"Second: That he will not sell or otherwise dispose of on the premises for which he is licensed, any wines, malt liquors or spirits of any description whatsoever except such beer manufactured in Honolulu and under said above mentioned act (the act to license the brewing of malt liquors in Honolulu). Plaintiff Exhibit 2.

"In other words, said licensees are given the privilege of selling at retail Honolulu manufactured beer under licenses which are to be paid for at the rate of \$250 per annum, upon condition that they do not either store or sell upon the premises any foreign manufactured beer or other spirits.

"From the testimony of the defendant, W. H. Wright, it appears that 25 of these licenses were issued between July 1, 1901, and November 25, 1901, and the testimony further shows that certain of the licensees are doing business thereunder."

The demand made upon the Treasurer by the plaintiffs for \$250 licenses and his refusal to issue them is set out, and the court says:

"No licenses as demanded were ever issued to the complainants or any one of them, as in the language of the defendant in his answer on file herein, 'in the exercise of the discretion vested in him, he refused to issue the licenses hereinabove requested and still refuses to issue the same.'

"While the real issue in this case is whether chapter 46 of the Session Laws of 1888 (now part V, chapter 41 of 'The Penal Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, 1897') is unconstitutional and void by reason of its discrimination against the beer products of the other States and Territories of the United States, yet the jurisdiction of the court on other grounds has been assailed upon the hearing, although no plea thereto was raised by defendant's answer.

"In the matter of jurisdiction two questions are to be considered by the court:

"First: Is there a constitutional question involved in the case? and Second: Do the facts in the case show an amount of injury sufficient to enable the court to assume and retain jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the law giving jurisdiction to Circuit Courts in certain cases?"

"Section 1 of the act of 1888 Vol. 25, Statutes of the United States, p. 434) amendatory of the act of 1875 provides as follows:

"The Circuit Courts of the United States shall have original cognizance of all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity where the matter in dispute exceeds exclusive of interest and costs the sum or value of \$1000 and rising under the constitution or laws of the United States."

"There is no doubt as to the bill of complainants showing upon its face a sufficient case for the court to take jurisdiction originally, alleging as it does both the statutory amount of injury and the fact that the Territorial statute complained of is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and no plea having been filed on the part of the defendant to the jurisdiction. As was said by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Hartog vs. Memory*, 116 United States 588, parties cannot call upon the

court to go behind the record, 'except by a plea to the jurisdiction or some other appropriate form of proceeding. The case is not to be tried by the parties as if there was a plea to the jurisdiction when no such plea has been filed.'

"This is not an action at law. It is an application for an injunction and therefore within the equity jurisdiction of the court. The injury complained of, if any be shown, is a continuing one, and it has been frequently held that in a suit in equity where an injunction is asked for, the amount in dispute is not the amount in controversy, but rather the value of the object to be gained by the bill."

After quoting several former decisions as to the question of injury, the court says:

"And while it is true that the complainants did not all establish a clear pecuniary loss, yet it is apparent that each of them was injured in his individual right to free commerce in the infringement thereof, by this discriminating statute, and in addition to this common injury sustained by all, there was, in the estimation of the court, sufficient specific pecuniary loss shown by at least two of the complainants, to wit: Peacock & Co. and L. H. Dee, in damage to each of them by reason of the falling off of sales since the issuance of the licenses to sell the Honolulu brewed beer to meet the requirements of the statutes in relation to the amount of damage involved in a suit to give this court jurisdiction, and especially as it appears that this injury will be a continuing one, the amount of which cannot now be clearly estimated in dollars and cents.

"It would seem apparent therefore that the jurisdiction is shown by at least two of the complainants."

Referring to the question of constitutional rights, Judge Estee says:

"Under the state of facts disclosed in this case, are the complainants, while selling the beers of the different persons and corporations, citizens of other States, for whom they respectively act as agents in Honolulu on an equal footing in a free market with the manufacturers of home-brewed beer?"

The privileges conferred by the various forms of licenses are contrasted and the court concludes:

"It seems to be clear that upon the face of sections 479 to 481 inclusive, they are grossly discriminating against a foreign manufactured commodity, in this instance foreign manufactured beer. And this is made absolutely plain from the testimony of Mr. Wright, the defendant herein, who, referring to a conversation with Mr. Robertson, one of the attorneys for the complainants, in relation to the issuance of a license to them, said:

"You informed me what you wanted and I told you that I would not issue a license under the law (act of 1888) to sell foreign beer, and you then told me that perhaps there would be a suit brought against me. . . . I refused to issue a license under that law for the sale of beer manufactured outside of Honolulu." The court: Let us get at it. For a manufacturer of the mainland beer to sell beer in this Territory, he must pay to the Territory a thousand dollars a year, is that so? A. They must obtain a retail liquor license. Q. For a thousand dollars a year? A. Yes, sir; which permits them to sell everything. Q. But they cannot sell that imported beer unless they have one of those thousand dollar licenses? A. That is correct. Q. And they can sell home-made beer for \$250 a license, is that correct? A. Yes, sir.

"In other words, any man to whom a license is issued to sell and who will give bond to sell none but Honolulu brewed beer, can do so for a license fee of \$250 a year; but any man who desires to sell imported beers at retail must take out a retailer's license and pay \$1000 a year, or exactly four times the amount he would have to pay to sell home-brewed beer alone, and while paying this \$1000 a year, is not even then permitted to sell the Honolulu commodity thereunder.

"Clear discrimination is shown as against the manufacturers of the foreign commodity, for which they have a right through their agents to complain, and the fact that the \$1000 license also covers the sale of spirituous liquors other than beer is a mere incident; the fact remains that the imported beers cannot be sold except upon a license costing four times the amount of the license to sell the home brewed beer. Such a discrimination is repugnant to the constitution of the United States, and clearly in violation of its provision hereinbefore set forth."

"It is true that under the police powers of a State or Territory, it can regulate the sale of all intoxicating liquors within its bounds, or prohibit such sale entirely, but in doing so it cannot discriminate against the stranger within its gates. The local laws of this Territory, far from prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors herein, directly contemplate the continuance of the liquor traffic, and derive a revenue therefrom by licensing it. Nothing is better settled, however, than that a State cannot constitutionally enact laws discriminating in favor of its own citizens or in favor or against the citizens of any other State of the United States. On this rests one of the most sacred rights of citizenship. If the laws of one State or Territory can discriminate against the property rights of the citizens of another State or Territory in one thing, they can do so in all things. It would hardly seem necessary to refer to authorities sustaining this proposition.

But it was held by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Walling vs. Michigan*, 116 United States 446, which is a case in relation to the constitutionality of a statute imposing a tax on persons engaged in the sale of liquors to be brought into and sold within the State:

"A discriminating tax imposed by a State operating to the disadvantage of the products of other States when introduced into the first mentioned State is in effect, a regulation in restraint of commerce among the States and as such is a usurpation of the power conferred by the Constitution upon the Congress of the United States."

"I am therefore of the opinion that chapter 46 of the Session Laws of 1888 now known as Part V of chapter 41 of the 'Penal Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, 1897,' entitled 'Sale of Malt Liquors,' is unconstitutional and void. Let the injunction issue as prayed for."

"ESTEE, Judge."

NO MORE CHEAP LICENSES.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to just what effect the decision of Judge Estee will have on the local saloon situation. One thing is certain, no more licenses to sell Primo beer at \$250 a year will be issued by Treasurer Wright, as he is particularly enjoined from so doing.

The vital question is as to the status of the present saloons under the licenses which the court has declared unconstitutional. Neither Treasurer Wright nor Attorney-General Dole would say yesterday just what steps would be taken in the matter, but for the present, at least, the saloons will be allowed to run. The question of what is to become of the license money already paid is also a delicate one. Each of these twenty-five saloon licenses means \$250 to the public treasury, and if the licenses are of no effect then part at least of the fee would have to be refunded. Speaking of the matter yesterday J. J. Dunne, who was attorney for the plaintiffs in the case, said: "The order of the court declares that the law is unconstitutional, and I am of the opinion that the licenses fall with the law. Every man selling Primo beer today is violating the liquor laws, for he is doing it without a license, and could be prosecuted. The license is of no value whatever, as all acts by virtue of an unconstitutional law can be of no effect. What further action will be taken by the plaintiffs has not been definitely decided, and cannot be until this appeal question is settled."

Mr. Dunne did not believe that the appeal would act as a stay of execution, but was not prepared to state exactly what course would be pursued in reference to the saloons already operating under the license laws, which had been declared unconstitutional. The saloons holding these beer licenses are outside of the limits, and a full liquor license could not be given them, even though the Honolulu Brewing Co. would be willing to put up the balance to make up the \$1000 which other dealers must pay. It is likely also that the act will be amended by the next Legislature so as to allow all saloons handling only beer, foreign or domestic, to come within the \$250 limit. In the mean time there will hardly be any prosecutions by the Territory against those holding the licenses which have been declared to be invalid. The matter will probably be finally settled at a conference today between Treasurer Wright and Attorney-General Dole.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Saloon men were generally on the qui vive yesterday when the news reached them of Judge Estee's decision with reference to the unconstitutionality of the saloon licenses which have been issued by Treasurer Wright for the sale of Primo beer. That the Honolulu Brewing and Maltage Company was hard hit, as far as the decision in itself was concerned, was generally conceded, but most of those interested in the brewery side of the question were optimistic as to the outcome. They are of the opinion that even if the higher United States court to which the case has been appealed, sustains Judge Estee's decision, it will mean that there will be an entire readjustment of the law concerning the issuance of saloon licenses, and they therefore feel that the large amount of capital which they have invested in the islands will practically be unmolested in the end.

The members of the Anti-Saloon League and church organizations which have been opposing the increase in the number of beer licenses, feel that they have gained a partial victory, as, pending the decision of the higher court, the treasurer is necessarily restrained from issuing more licenses. This will give the anti-saloon people an opportunity to carry on their fight against the liquor and beer sellers without fear of being undermined by counter movements of their natural enemy.

When the proprietors of the Primo beer saloons were apprised that the United States District Court decision in the matter of licenses had gone against them, there was a shock, but this wore off when it was known that the case had been appealed, and that in case it went to Washington to the United States Supreme Court, they could continue dispensing the local brew over the counters for an indefinite period.

Judge Stillman, who defended the brewery's interests, said that the case as it stood virtually put a quibble on the Honolulu Brewery. He was of the opinion that the local industry had been given a serious blow, but he felt that the decision would not be sustained by the United States Circuit Court, to which the case has been appealed. He was of the opinion that it would be a question of a year's time before the Supreme Court decided upon the matter if the question was carried that far. It was a test case, and the entire saloon license system depended upon the result. He expressed the opinion also that Judge Estee had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The probabilities are that the interests affected by the decision will plan for legislation when the next Territorial Legislature meets, to enact a new license law.

The Catholic Mission Band assembled last evening in the Mission rooms and presented Father Valentini, the band leader, with a handsome silver-mounted baton, in recognition of his valuable services.

JAP HELD TO BE INSANE

Jury Acquits Him of Crime of Murder.

Furaki Kasabro was acquitted yesterday of murder, on the ground of insanity. The insanity plea, said to be the first ever made in the Territory, was effective, but the verdict of acquittal will not release the Japanese child murderer from all responsibility for the crime, and he is now turned over to the Governor for further action, though he will probably be sent to Japan in the end. The trial yesterday abounded in interesting features, not the least of which was the statement made by the prisoner in his own behalf. He admitted guilt, but claimed that he did not know what he was doing.

The prosecution closed, at the opening of court yesterday morning, and Mr. McClanahan began his defense, depending entirely upon the plea of insanity, the defendant admitting the crime. The morning witnesses were several Japs who had known the defendant, and one of them testified that Kasabro was a reader of Japanese novels, and that it appeared to affect his mind so that he would often cry and become angry. J. R. Higby testified that the defendant had been stableman at the American Sugar Company plantation some time ago, and was subject to many peculiar eccentricities. On one occasion he refused to allow hay to be taken from the stables, saying that there would not be enough for his horses, though at the time there was enough hay in the barn to supply the stock for three months. C. H. Center, Mrs. Carter and others testified also as to peculiarities of the defendant. The wife of Kasabro was put on in the afternoon, and she testified also to some of the strange things he was in the habit of doing.

The most interesting witness of the day was the defendant, who told in detail the story of his crime. He said that he had taken his child upon the mountain as usual while he cut wood, and while there thought how useless he was, with a paralyzed arm, and that the baby would always be only a source of expense. After that he remembered nothing until he found himself standing under a tree and felt pains about his neck. Overhead hung a rope with a broken loop, and at his side lay the child—dead. "The child's death surprised me," said the defendant through the Japanese interpreter; "I lost myself thinking, for I did not want to live either. Then I heard voices, a distant voice, calling 'Papa! Papa!' which I recognized as the voice of my dead child. I turned back and could see the vision of a good many people walking in the woods, but they were not real men. After leaving the mountain I went to Palama, and this time I turned and could see plainly, real men, and feel the weight of my child upon my back, and still thinking about it, I delivered myself at the police station." The witness said he had often heard the voices before, in Japan and in this country.

"Are you fond of reading?" asked Mr. McClanahan.

"I like to read magazines and novels; when I come to something sorrowful I would be agitated; if I read books and they are unintelligible, I become angry and tear them up."

"Do you not think you should be punished for this crime?" The court ruled out the question, and the witness was excused.

Dr. Wood was next called to testify to the defendant's sanity. He said that from what he had heard, coupled with the commission of the crime, he was convinced that the man was insane. The doctor was of the opinion that the fact of the insanity of defendant's father was another corroborative point, as physicians all over the world believed thoroughly that insanity was hereditary. The witness then started to tell of his visit to Japan and the examination of medical schools there, there having been no insane asylums, when Judge Gear interrupted him with: "Was that the time W. O. Smith was alone?"

"It was," answered the witness.

"Do you want to make an objection," continued the court, turning to the prosecuting attorney, and Mr. Douthitt interposed an objection on the ground that the evidence was not material, which Judge Gear sustained. Dr. Wood said that the strongest human emotion was the parent love, and to overcome this there must be some strong reason, and if no such reason is given, an act such as murder could be accounted for on no other theory than that of insanity. Such a crime was always classified by physicians as among the unnatural crimes, which is also evidence of insanity. Mr. Douthitt asked on cross-examination if an infantile was not practiced in India, and witness replied that it was, but did not think that the necessary conclusion was that it is due to insanity, but rather to custom. On examination by Judge Gear, Dr. Wood testified that the act itself was one of his chief grounds for saying that the defendant was insane.

Following this the attorneys argued the case briefly, and the court instructed the jury, dealing only with the question of insanity. Within fifteen minutes a verdict of acquittal was returned. Accompanying this verdict was a second finding that verdict was returned because of the belief of the jury that defendant was insane at the time of the commission of the crime. Judge Gear then ordered the defendant to the custody of Dr. Mori of the Japanese Cherry Hospital to await action by the Governor, who may send him to the insane asylum, or make any disposition he sees fit under the local statutes. Arrangements are being made, however, to send Kasabro to Japan on the next steamer. He has been very much dejected during the entire trial, and evidently feels his position keenly. During his examination yesterday he broke down several times, and wept bitterly as he retold the story of his child's death.

BEFORE HUMPHREYS

In Judge Humphreys' court yesterday the case of Helen A. Holt et al. vs. Andrew Cox et al. was concluded, and after half-hour's deliberation the jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiffs awarding her the land in question. W. O. Smith and R. D. Mead appeared for plaintiff. During the argument F. E. Thompson sat for a while as judge.

Humphreys having urgent business elsewhere.

COURT NOTES

Answer has been filed by the Territory in the suit of Cecil Brown to establish fishing rights.

W. O. Smith has been appointed administrator of the estate of James R. Estell. Judge Humphreys yesterday refused to allow an appeal by Mrs. Irene Holloway from his order allowing C. A. Brown to see her children. He noted his reasons on the appeal as follows:

"The writ of appeal is hereby disallowed for the reason that the First Judge was not called upon to make and did not make any order in said matter. He was asked to require the guardian to show cause why Judge Gear's order had not been obeyed, and no sufficient cause being shown, the guardian was held to be in contempt. No punishment was inflicted, the First Judge merely holding that Judge Gear's order would be enforced and further, fixing the date of its operation. If the appeal were taken from the alleged order of the First Judge, Judge Gear's order, which was entered by consent of all parties, would still be in force, and the Court would enforce by every means."

CAPTURING THE PACIFIC

Concerning the proposal of the Oceanic Steamship Company to institute a fortnightly service, carrying mails between Sydney and San Francisco in eighteen days, the Otago Witness says: The United States government is becoming increasingly alive to the growing commercial importance of the islands of the Pacific, and the mail service proposals of the Oceanic Steamship Company are evidently part of a carefully prepared program with the end in view of capturing the Pacific island trade. The idea of a fortnightly service, carrying mails from Sydney to San Francisco in eighteen days, is no doubt alluring, especially in these days when so much is sacrificed for speed; but there are other considerations of greater importance. It is a bad policy for any one part of the empire to consent to subsidize a foreign fleet, and thus add to the disadvantage under which Great Britain's merchantmen already have to compete with the ships of other nations. Did Australia need a potent argument against entertaining the American proposals she would find it in the present unsatisfactory condition of her own coastal trade. The Australian steamship service is becoming more and more unprofitable, largely owing to the heavily subsidized French and German liners, which ply along her coasts and keep freights and fares down to the lowest payable point. The encouragement of the Oceanic Steamship Company's proposals would certainly mean the introduction of another element of the same disturbing kind.

President Schwab emphatically denies all stories of his gambling at Monte Carlo, or that he intends to resign from the steel trust.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 18th day of June, 1901, made by E. C. Hornef, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Kenahu Brenig (widow), and of record in Liber 220, on pages 363 and 364, the said Kenahu Brenig intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of the interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction at the auction room of Will E. Fisher, on the corner of Merchant and Alakea streets, in Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage are those certain lots situate at Kapahulu, Waikiki, Oahu, and more particularly known and designated as lots Nos. 11, 13 and 14, block No. 26, upon a map or diagram of the Kaimuki tract, duly recorded in the Registry of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 178, on folio 294, containing an area of 45,000 square feet, more or less.

Terms—Cash, United States gold coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser. Dated Honolulu, February 13, 1902. KENAHU BRENIG

For further particulars, inquire of Cecil Brown 3359—Feb 14, 21, 28, March 7, 14

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 23d day of February, 1901, made by William Henry and Kaipo (his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii), to Charles Notley Sr. and of record in Liber 221, on pages 39 to 41, the said Charles Notley Sr. intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of the interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction at the auction room of Will E. Fisher, on the corner of Merchant and Alakea streets, in Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage are those certain lots situate at the northeast side of Vineyard street, at Kaitiwaia, in said Honolulu, and bounded and described as follows: Lot 14, block 149, 152 Kap. mal ke kiki Hema ma ko Kamaikai alina a c holo ana Hema 50 20 Kom 195 Kap ma ko Kaitiwaia.

At 57 Kom 45 Kap ma Kamaikai. At 50 20 Huk 136 Kap ma Kamaikai.

Hem 57 Huk 94 Kap a hiki a kahi boomaki. He 24 100 Eka.

Being a portion of apana 1 of Royal Patent 2101 Land Commission Award 794 to Nalhe and the same premises that were conveyed to said mortgagors by the members of the Board of Trustees of the Protestant Church of Kaimakapili by deed dated April 27, 1892, of record in Liber 155 folios 59-60.

Terms—Cash, United States gold coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser. Dated Honolulu, February 13, 1902. CHARLES NOTLEY SR

For further particulars, inquire of Cecil Brown 3359—Feb 14, 21, 28, March 7, 14

Rheumatism

Two Bottles Make a Complete Cure.

Perhaps your rheumatism is not bad enough to confine you to the bed; yet your muscles and bones ache every time a storm approaches, making you generally miserable. We can bring you positive and prompt relief.

Mrs. Isabella Monzie, of Gisborne, New Zealand, sends this letter and her photograph:

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I took a hard cold which resulted in a severe attack of rheumatism. I tried all kinds of remedies without relief. Then I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was not disappointed, for after taking only two bottles the rheumatism all left me and I was cured. I want to do everything I can to make known what a wonderful medicine your Sarsaparilla is for those suffering the severe pains of rheumatism."

To make a quick cure, take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. They make the liver active, cure biliousness and constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Ship I. F. Chapman
SAILING FROM
NEW YORK TO HONOLULU
April 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston.

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Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Furveys to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Professor Koebel Reports on the
Lantana Blight.

At yesterday's meeting of the Executive Council Entomologist Koebel made a brief report upon the effect of the Lantana blight on Maui. The blight is killing off considerable of the obnoxious Lantana, and there had been some talk of introducing the blight to other islands. No action was taken upon the matter.

The application of C. Raddecke for a change in location of his saloon to the waterfront at Hilo was referred to the Treasurer Wright.

William Heah was granted a renewal of his liquor license at Hamakua.

Applications for land leases in North Kona district, Hawaii, were considered, but no action taken upon them.

THE JURORS MAY LAUGH

Jollity in Gear's Court Is All Right.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Judge Gear held yesterday that a juror could laugh in his court, and that merriment may extend also to court and attorneys if need be. The unique ruling was made during the trial of the case of John Kaimaepehua and others, and the decision was given upon a protest from a negro lawyer against the actions of one of the jurors hearing the case—D. B. Renear. During the examination of one of the witnesses by the negro, Renear began smiling rather broadly at something, and as the examination continued, he broke into laughter. The negro watched the juror for some time, and then angrily called the attention of the court to his actions, stating that such conduct on the part of the juror was highly improper and prejudicial to his client. He thought that the court should issue a restraining order and compel the juror to stop laughing and listen to the evidence in a calm and dignified manner.

Judge Gear declined to make an order and held that jurors had a perfect right to laugh or conduct themselves as they deemed proper, as long as it did not interfere with the dignity of the court. He suggested that perhaps the witticisms of the attorneys in the case were responsible for the merriment, and advised the negro not to break off any more bon mots if he did not wish the jurors to be affected by them. In conclusion he stated that both the jurors, the court and attorneys were at perfect liberty to laugh in court, and that he would not interfere with such a prerogative while he was on the bench. The negro thereupon subsided.

The assault case was on trial all day, the arguments closing about four o'clock. The jury was instructed and retired immediately, and within half an hour reported an agreement, a verdict of guilty as to Kaimaepehua, and an acquittal as to the other three defendants. The defense put up by the native boys was unique. They claimed that Kaimaepehua, who is a truant officer, went to the home of the Chinese and tried to compel him to stop working on Sunday. The other three defendants accompanied him, and they testified that they were set upon by a second Chinese, and in the melee this man struck the prosecuting witness, with the end of a hoe handle, knocking him senseless.

Judge Gear started to impose sentence immediately after the verdict was brought in. "Tammany" Stewart pleading for only a money sentence, which the court refused to consider. The sentence was finally postponed until this morning.

DAVIS HEAVILY FINED.

William Davis, found guilty of assault upon a Chinese boy, was fined \$1000 by Judge Gear yesterday morning. In making a plea in his behalf his attorney called attention to the youth, respectability and general good character of the defendant, pleading for a light fine, which, he said, must fall upon the father, who was not rich. The court imposed a fine of \$1000, adding that he did not deem it right for the penalty to fall upon the father, but he had no other recourse. He referred to the gravity of the offense, comparing it to that of George Wade, and said that Davis had missed being in the same boat with Wade by only one-sixteenth of an inch, by which margin the bullet had missed the Chinese boy's head. He said that the boy's station in life could not be put forward as a ground for light sentence, and that the Hawaiian boys, though not criminally inclined, must exercise more care when under the influence of liquor. The fine was paid.

GRAND JURY REPORTS.

The grand jury made a partial report yesterday afternoon finding ten true bills and ignoring the same number. All the offenders but two are under arrest, and bench warrants were issued for the rest.

The indictments were all for petty offenses—assault and larceny—and the defendants will be arraigned in court this morning.

The grand jury will today begin holding its sessions in the old throne room in the capitol building. Carpenters are to begin work tomorrow on the improvements in the Judiciary building, and they will first start on Justice Galbraith's chambers. For that reason the legislative hall, where the first commission held its sessions, has been turned over to the grand jury. Judge Gear thanked the jurors for their rapid work, and said he hoped that the law would soon be changed by the legislature, so that there would be no need to take on the time of so many business men in hearing such petty cases.

BEFORE JUDGE HUMPHREYS.

Judge Humphreys was occupied with the case of Palia Malina vs. W. H. Hoogs, administrator estate of H. V. Everett, an action in assumpsit to recover \$20 which plaintiff claimed from defendant's estate as wages due her at the rate of \$1 per month for her keeping. The defendant was charged with an immoral stipulation and consequently it was of no effect. The arguments were concluded at 3 o'clock and the jury instructed and retired immediately. At 5:30 the jury reported a verdict for defendant. The following was the jury: E. B. Holt, I. Noar, W. C. Crook, D. H. Kakuole, W. J. Ordway, J. M. Homan, W. F. Simpson, H. H. Simpson, M. R. Houghtaling, J. H. Drew, W. E. Devereaux and Chas. G. Spencer.

SUGAR BONDS AGAIN.

Geo. R. Carter, guardian of H. H. P. Carter and Grace Carter, died, the even annual account yesterday. Judge Humphreys followed up his former ruling a large part of the investments of the estate will be disposed of. The property is scheduled at \$28,112.22, of which \$2000 is in O. R. & L. Co. bonds, \$25,000 in Oka Kala Sugar Company bonds, \$25,000 in Kahuku Plantation Company bonds and

\$1000 in Ewa Plantation bonds. The total income for the year was \$12,708, and the expenditures \$3246.21, leaving \$9462.79, which was added to the principal.

PROGRESS BLOCK SUIT SETTLED.

Satisfaction of judgment was filed yesterday in the case of Kapiolani Estate vs. Chas. S. Desky. This was the suit to foreclose the mortgage of \$35,000 on the Progress block, and the judgment was for that amount, with interest at 7 per cent, together with the sum of \$300 paid for insurance, and \$750 attorneys' fees. This is the case wherein Judge Gear departed from the Territory so hurriedly as to forget affixing his signature to the decree. Humphreys refused to sign it, and mandamus was applied for in the Supreme Court to compel him to do so. No decision has been rendered yet, and one will now be unnecessary.

NEW SUITS.

The McBryde estate has begun action against the Territory before Judge Hardy to establish fishing rights of the Ahupuaas of Wahiawa and Lawai, and the sea fishery of Kalaheo and of Kaula on Kauai.

Alexander McBryde has also begun action to establish fishing rights at Wahiawa on Kauai.

J. M. Dowsett filed a petition for ancillary administration papers yesterday in the matter of the estate of Rebecca Montgomery, who died at Belfast, Ireland, Nov. 9, 1900, leaving heirs residing in Ireland. Deceased has real estate in the Territory of Hawaii valued at \$5500.

COURT NOTES.

In the case of S. M. Damon vs. Territory of Hawaii, to establish fishing rights, defendant filed an answer making general denial.

APPEALS NOTED.

An appeal has been filed in the case of Chung Hong Jai et al. vs. Lee Cheong, from the judgment of \$27.03 given by Judge Dickey for plaintiff.

An appeal is also taken from a judgment for plaintiff for \$174.17 in the case of W. North vs. F. J. Cross, on note. This morning in Judge Humphreys' court the case of Helen A. Holt et al. vs. Andrew Cox et al. will be taken. It is a suit to quiet title to property in Wailua.

In the case of John Kamaka, defendant, who was charged with illegal liquor selling, filed a motion withdrawing the plea of not guilty and asking that the indictment be quashed. The court denied the motion.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Shinnaza, a Jap, charged with needless riding.

Jan Fook, charged with violating Board of Health rules, withdrew his appeal yesterday and paid the fine of \$25 and costs imposed by Judge Wilcox.

A return was made yesterday in the suit of the Hogan Company vs. E. C. Macfarlane et al. The total claimed as salaries due the actors is \$2480.45.

Pamella J. Francis has sued the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company for \$5000 damages claimed to be due for injuries to plaintiff by being thrown from a car near Lunallilo and Kiuu streets.

Silviorinila de Jesus Castro has sued M. V. Castro for divorce. The parties were just married August 31st, 1901. Cruel treatment and failure to support are alleged.

COURT NOTES.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Insanity as an excuse for murder is the defense being made in the case of Furak Kasabro, the Japanese laborer who strangled his infant child a few months ago, because he was unable to provide for its support. The jury to hear the case was secured late yesterday afternoon, the entire day being spent in the examination of the prospective jurors. The questions were chiefly directed upon the line of the insanity defense, but only one man was excused upon peremptory challenge.

The jury which is hearing the case is composed of James Merseberg, A. Gartley, Chas. G. Spencer, E. K. Kaal, John H. Drew, D. Naauao, Jas. Jaeger, W. E. Devereaux, M. R. Houghtaling, Jas. D. Cockett, W. R. Castle Jr. and W. J. Ordway.

E. B. McClanahan appears for defendant and Deputy Attorney-General Douthitt is prosecuting. Three witnesses were examined yesterday. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth testified to the statement made by the defendant at the time of his arrest, when he had freely admitted his guilt, and told the officers that the reason he did it was because he was unable to properly provide for his children, and that he intended to kill the other child also. The statement was taken down by the clerk, and was read at the trial yesterday. Dr. McDonald testified to the autopsy he had made, and said that the death of the child was due to strangulation.

Chester Doyle was the last witness of the afternoon and testified simply as to the statement of the defendant at the time of his arrest and his appearance and general demeanor at that time. On cross-examination witness said that the Jap appeared pale, but was not agitated. The examination was directed by Mr. McClanahan in an effort to secure admissions in support of the insanity plea of the defendant. Mr. Chillingworth was put through a similar cross-examination.

Kasabro is the same Jap who offered to plead guilty at the last term of court to a charge of manslaughter, but both Judge Gear and Judge Humphreys refused to pass sentence upon him, or accept such a plea, holding that he was either guilty of murder or that if insane he was not responsible for his crime. He is being tried now on the charge of murder in the first degree, for which the maximum punishment is hanging and the minimum, life imprisonment.

PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

The prisoners indicted by the Grand Jury were arraigned at the opening of court yesterday morning.

Fisher and Kianichi pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and were sentenced to six months imprisonment upon them. Judge Gear first fixed a sentence of one year in the pen, remarking that he lived in the neighborhood of the scene of the crime, and as he was the owner of a crop of chickens he could appreciate the enormity of the offense. Then he added that this might indicate that he was prejudiced or biased in the matter and consequently the former sentence was voided and instead the six months imprisonment imposed.

George Davenport, who pleaded guilty to carrying away a basket of clothes while drunk, was ordered confined at the police station for one hour. He had already served several months waiting for the grand jury to meet and besides declared that he had no intention of stealing the basket.

TO EVERYONE IS A SURPRISE TO PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Washington does not understand how a President can have red blood in him. The people are accustomed to the sedentary McKinley, who took a short stroll through the White House grounds once or twice a week, or went out in a carriage occasionally. Cleveland never walked when he could ride. Harrison did walk some, but always like a President, and never like a man who was out for exercise.

Still, President Roosevelt is limbering down. Hard, pounding rides on the dirt roads near the District boundaries and quick, energetic walks to Cabin John's bridge and back are yet parts of his itinerary, but in the White House he is quieter and less effusive. Formerly he grasped all visitors by both hands and said: "I am delighted to see you," with the accent on "delighted," he now nearly always lets one hand do the work. He sometimes omits the "delighted." He has come to rely more on Secretary Cortelyou, who does everything with the greatest economy of time and energy and has the vitality of an iron man and the mastery of detail of a genius. The President now realizes that there are many things his force can do, probably better than he can. But for all that, he is the most energetic and the most alive, physically, of any President for the last twenty years.

BEST CHUM IS HIS SON.

The President finds it hard to get Cabinet officials to walk with him. The memory of the day when he dismissed the carriage at Cabin John's bridge and made Secretary Root walk back to the White House with him, eight miles, still lingers. The President is so vigorous.

Yee Soy, who stole spoons from the Wilder Steamship Company, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment on a plea of guilty, the Territory entering a nolle prosequi in two similar charges against him.

Una pleaded guilty to stealing a bicycle and was sent to jail for a period of ten days.

Huluin and Ah Cheng both entered pleas of not guilty to the charge of larceny in the second degree.

KALIMAPEHU FINED.

Judge Gear imposed a fine of \$100 and costs upon Kalimapehu, found guilty Tuesday of assault and battery. The court refused to allow his attorney permission to make any further remarks as to sentence, and denied also the motion for a new trial, based upon an alleged faulty complaint. The court, in passing sentence, referred to the seriousness of the crime, and also to the statement made by defendant upon the stand, saying that he had wilfully misstated facts, the jury holding in effect that he had committed perjury in his attempt at an explanation of the assault. By imposing a fine the government would not have the expense of keeping defendant in jail, and his fine could be added to make up the present deficiency in the Territory. In arrest of thought that after paying the fine (and your attorney) you will be sufficiently punished, and inflicts a fine of \$100 and costs. The court further called attention to his unwillingness to pass sentence upon boys which would send them to prison and make felons of them, and said that a jail was the crying need of the Territory.

BEFORE HUMPHREYS.

Judge Humphreys heard the case of Helen Holt et al. vs. Andrew Cox et al., action to quiet title. The case was unfinished at the time of the afternoon adjournment. The following jury is hearing the case: W. F. Sabin, C. Kimball, J. M. Homan, E. T. Tannant, W. Dusenberry, F. L. Dorte, D. B. Renear, H. H. Simpson, E. Blake, G. A. Lons, I. Noar, and H. E. Gares.

DISTRICT COURT APPEALS.

Appeals from the district court were filed yesterday in the following cases: Lee Kue, for assault and battery; Ah Cheon, for larceny, assault and battery; Hum Chum, for larceny and assault; Louisa Torres and three others, vagrancy (these are the Geaverville girls); N. H. Kauwe and Mrs. M. N. Manuel, adultery; and Victor Gunn, assault and battery.

COURT NOTES.

Answers making general denial have been filed in the fishing rights suits of Kapiolani Estate, L. L. McCandless, McBryde Estate and Alexander M. McBryde, against the Territory.

An order was made yesterday in the case of Wm. F. Joche vs. Carl H. Patzig, confirming the sale of real estate by Wm. Geo. Ashley, commissioner, to the plaintiff for \$2000. Ashley was allowed a fee of \$100 by Judge Gear.

J. S. Walker filed a report yesterday upon the estate of J. C. Strow and paid into court the balance on hand of \$104.53.

THE DAY IN POLICE CIRCLES

In the police court yesterday a Japanese, charged with driving his horse on the sidewalk, was fined \$5 and costs. Judge Wilcox remarked that ladies who wheeled their baby carriages on the sidewalk were breaking the law, just as much as the Japanese in the case.

Joe Imbeiro, a 14-year-old Portuguese lad, was fined \$2 and costs for drunkenness. This is the second time within a month that Joe has been similarly charged.

Frank Pedro, a Portuguese, was sent in the text for two months for vagrancy. He was discovered on Tuesday afternoon on the premises of J. E. Cooke at Makiki. He stated that he was out of a job and had no place to sleep.

F. Bolter, a stopover from the transport Meade, was charged with vagrancy. He was remanded one day. It is probable that he will be collected with the Artillerymen at Camp McKinley. Defendant appeared at the police station on Tuesday evening and begged to be locked up.

Yesterday's arrests included Ah Cheong, warrant Circuit Court; Kimimura, Nakamura, affray, Ah Pui, larceny second degree; Sabin, common nuisance; Pauahi Waiwale, investigation.

Ah Pui is alleged to have stolen sand from the government quarry at Keeaumoku street.

Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, leaves Saturday on the Peru for a well earned vacation, which he will spend on the coast. His mission is partly business, as well as pleasure, and he will be gone twenty-five days.

orous and so fond of outdoor exercise that he thinks everybody can do what he can. His best walking chum is his oldest son, Theodore, Jr. The President cannot fire that young man.

The President is still extending invitations. He rarely has a meal without company. When there is no state function or public dinner he has friends at his table from everywhere. Dinner invitations go out in every mail. Washington notes also that the President draws no party lines in his invitations. All parties look alike to him when it comes to a dinner of a reception. Free Silver, Populist, Republican or straight Democrat—it's all one to him. Politicians who rarely went to the White House in other days now eat, drink and are merry with the President. McKinley did not entertain many Democrats. His party plan was followed during the Cleveland and Harrison regimens to a greater or lesser extent. Now everybody is invited and everybody goes.

Rough Riders are received with open arms. Most of them have been around at one time or another to see their colonel. Many of them want office. The President does the best he can for them. A few days ago he gave Ben Daniels an appointment as United States Marshal for Arizona. Daniels was a war friend of the President. He sent him to the Attorney-General with a note which said: "He's bully."

Somebody said that in the note the President sent to Attorney-General Knox recommending Daniels he spelled it "Marshall."

"Don't let that worry you," said the Attorney-General; "he can spell it with seventeen I's if he wants to and it will go. Don't forget that."

TRESPASSERS ARE WARNED

(From Thursday's daily.)

CONTRACTOR McKee, who is to build the Waikiki extension of the Rapid Transit line from the present terminus through the McCully tract to Waikiki, constructed a brand new street yesterday. A large gang of men under Foreman Downing went over the right of way recently acquired, and put up two wire fences sixty feet apart, which mark the boundaries of the road, or McCully street as it is known. The wires were carried down through the banana patches, potato hills and vegetable gardens to the strip which Manager Pain of the Tram Company acquired a few days ago merely to blockade the Rapid Transit work.

On each post of the hurriedly constructed fence is a printed card which reads as follows:

"NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

"Only Employees of the contractor, Jas. S. McKee, allowed on the street line until open to the public.

"The Waikiki Land and Loan Association.

"By its Treasurer,

"GEO. H. PARIS."

The notice is a warning to those who have no business with the contractor and is in general directed at those who would obstruct or delay the work.

The six-foot street is being cleared of bananas and other garden strips and in several places tall poles have been set, which mark the center of the proposed track. The entire right of way from a point about 200 feet below King street is gridironed by a series of ditches and raised earth gardens, which cut diagonally across it. The gang of men was at work yesterday afternoon shoveling loose dirt into the ditches so as to form a continuous pathway through the long stretch. The ground is mushy and working in the morass is done under difficulties. When the work of laying the ballast actually begins the entire roadway will have to be laid deep with heavy stones. The district has been so long partially inundated that none of the earth portions are solid, and the workmen often sink down into the ooze. McKee has shown that he means to push the work, and one day's work is an indication, that barring any delays from obstructions by Pain, Waikiki will be enjoying Rapid Transit within the next two months.

The route proposed is from the present terminus on Waiwai avenue, down Alexander street to Beretania street, thence along that thoroughfare to McCully street, meeting with Waikiki road. McCully street as extended cuts through one of the largest vegetable gardens in Honolulu, and until that section is built up will practically be the scenic route on the Rapid Transit line.

There was little prospect yesterday of any clash between the Rapid Transit forces and those who hold the property through which the street must pass to reach Waikiki road. Attorney Brooks is looking after the interests of the Chinese lease-holders at that point, and he has practically conceded that there is little to gain by opposing the railway people. He says, however, that if the Rapid Transit company attempts to lay track on the Pain premises, a suit for ejectment and damages will be brought against it.

BILIOUS COLIC.

H. Sever, a carpenter and builder of Kani, Tenn., U. S. A., when suffering intensely from an attack of bilious colic, sent to a near by drug store for something to relieve him. The druggist sent him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, three doses of which effected a permanent cure. This is the only remedy that can be depended upon in the most severe cases of colic and cholera morbus. Most druggists know this and recommend it when such a medicine is called for. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Secretary Cooper has discovered the last of the missing archives of the privy council, which were needed to complete the records of the monarchy. They cover the period from March 15, 1850 to January 7, 1856, which was during the reign of Kamehameha III.

WILL STICK TO PAI

Lepers Will Not Be Deprived of Staple.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Pai will still remain the staple food for the lepers at Molokai, according to the decision reached by the Board of Health yesterday. The proposed substitute of taro flour or taroena was unanimously voted down and the good old-fashioned poi, which kept their ancestors alive, will still be furnished to Hawaiians and others now at the settlement. The decision was reached upon the submission of a report and analysis by Food Commissioner Shorey upon the relative merits and cost of pai and taroena. The report which was adopted, is as follows:

Honolulu, H. T., Feb. 12, 1902.
Dr. H. C. Sloggett,

President Board of Health:
Sir:—In compliance with your request for a report on the amount of poi which can be made from pai and taro flour, respectively, I beg to submit the following figures:

The pai examined was one bundle of 21 pounds, from a lot shipped from Maui to the leper settlement. The taro flour examined included samples furnished by the makers and packers bought by me in the market. The pai was in good condition, and no variation was found in the samples of taro flour.

The moisture and solid content of the samples was found to be:

	per cent. per cent.	Moisture, Solids,
Pai	88.19	11.81
Taro flour	87.72	12.28

Poi, as found in the market, varies from moisture 89 per cent and solids 11 per cent, to moisture 88 per cent and solids 12 per cent. It is evident that the repeated poi of the same moisture content is made in each case, it makes no difference in the relative amounts of pai and taro flour required to make the same amount of poi, whether poi of high or low moisture content is made.

Taking poi of average moisture content viz., moisture 88 per cent and solids 12 per cent, we have the following figures:

1 lb. pai will make 2.18 lbs. poi.
21 lbs. pai will make 45.78 lbs. poi.
1 lb. taro will make 5.10 lbs. poi.
And from this it follows that to make the same amount of poi, the same kind of poi can be made from 21 lbs. of pai requires 8.57 lbs. taro flour.

Pai in bundles of 21 lbs. each costs at the settlement 92 cents per bundle, so that other things being equal taro flour to be on an equality with pai in cost would have to be furnished at 10.3 cents per lb.

Respectfully,
E. C. SHOREY,
Food Commissioner.

President Sloggett stated that the lowest price at which the drug firm would furnish taroena was twenty cents per pound, which was just double the present cost of pai, and still not one-half as suitable. Dr. Moore was also in favor of pai and said that taro flour bore the same relation to pai, as did canned chicken to spring chicken. It was the general opinion that even if the taro flour was as cheap as the pai it was still not satisfactory to the lepers, and there would always be more or less kicking, if they were confined to a strict diet of taroena. Mr. Mott-Smith suggested that the taro flour was even more expensive than the ordinary flour, and it would not be appreciated by the natives even as an alternative diet, in cases where the supply of pai fell short. It was finally decided not to make any changes in the food now being furnished and the offer to supply the settlement with taroena will be turned down.

MAIN STEAM PIPE CRACKED

The Sonoma arrived from Pago Pago and the Colonies yesterday morning, a day late. The vessel was put back by rough weather and heavy trade winds between Sydney and Samoa. Before reaching Pago Pago the main steam pipe cracked, which further retarded the progress of the boat. Since the breaking of the pipe the Sonoma has only made 340 knots a day. The necessary repairs were made here, and the vessel should make her usual time to San Francisco.

The Sonoma left Sydney on January 28, Auckland February 1, and Pago Pago, February 5. She arrived off the latter port on the night of February 4, but laid outside until the next morning on account of thick weather. At Pago Pago a lot of machinery which had been used in the government dredging and harbor work which is now completed was loaded and sent home.

Only a small cargo was brought for this port, and the San Francisco freight is also very light. Among the passengers for Honolulu were "King" Greig, of Fanning Island, and his wife and child; Mrs. W. C. Peacock, Miss Peacock, and Mrs. Maggie Winter, who returned from the Colonies.

The Sonoma got away for San Francisco about 2 o'clock in the afternoon with a large shipment of sugar and bananas. Her departure was witnessed by a large crowd. Among the Coast-bound passengers from here were the Hogan troupe, members of which departed yesterday morning for the rail for the benefit of duties on the wharf. Freight was all loaded on an hour or more before the vessel finally got away, the delay being caused by a shortage of water, the water man having gone home to lunch without having completed his job by several thousand gallons.

Senator George R. Carter, who goes to Washington to lay statements bearing upon the political situation before President Roosevelt, left yesterday in the Sonoma.

According to the political gossip he will recommend H. P. Baldwin for Governor, if a change is inevitable, and that he himself would take the Secretaryship.

FEEDS ONE—STARVES OTHER

Feeds the body—starves the microbes! That is what Scott's Emulsion does in consumption.

We can't expect to understand all about these germs and microbes the doctors talk of. They say that one kind causes consumption. Consumption microbes feed on weak lungs. Perhaps that's so.

At any rate we know that Scott's Emulsion has a peculiar action on the lungs which gives the lungs new life and vigor. Healthy lungs starve the microbes out.

Life for the lungs and flesh for the body, that is what the consumptive has a right to expect from Scott's Emulsion. An ideal food and tonic for any form of wasting disease.

BY AUTHORITY.

CLOSURE AND SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by John T. Wright and Lydia Wright, his wife, both of Honolulu, in the Islands of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Emily C. Judd, also of said Honolulu, dated the 14th day of July, 1900, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu in Liber 207, on pages 407 to 409.

Notice is hereby given that the said Emily C. Judd, mortgagee, intends to foreclose the said mortgage, for condition broken, to wit, non-payment of principal and interest when due.

And also that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage and more particularly described hereunder, will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, auctioneer, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

EMILY C. JUDD, Mortgagee.
By her Attorney in fact,
F. M. SWANZY.

Dated Honolulu, February 3, 1902.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of all that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Kulaokahu, in said Honolulu, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Lot 3, Block B—Beginning at a point on the mauka side of Kinau street, 289 feet northwest of the granite post marking the north corner of Keeaumoku and Kinau streets, and run by true meridian:
North 21° 12', east 90 feet along lot 1, block B;
North 68° 49', west 50 feet along lot 2, block B;
South 21° 12', west 90 feet along lot 4, block B;
South 68° 12', east 50 feet along Kinau street to initial point, containing an area of 4,500 square feet.

For further particulars, apply to Atkinson & Judd, attorneys for mortgagee, Judd building, Honolulu.
2357—Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE POWER invested in me as Circuit Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, I hereby appoint L. R. Crook, Esq., as Clerk of said Court, and to do and perform any and all duties set forth and described in the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, applicable to such officer.

Witness my hand and seal of the said Court at Wailuku, Island of Maui, T. H., this 5th day of February, A. D. 1902.
JOHN W. KALUA,
Circuit Judge Second Circuit Court, Territory of Hawaii.
2358—February 11, 14, 18.

Trespass Notice.

ANY ONE FOUND TRESPASSING on the lands of Dr. James Wight will be prosecuted according to law.
Per THOMAS S. KAY,
Attorney in Fact.
Kohala, Jan. 20, 1902. 2365

USE

KOMEL SODA

At Home,
At the Club,
At Your Receptions,
and at all
Social Gatherings.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

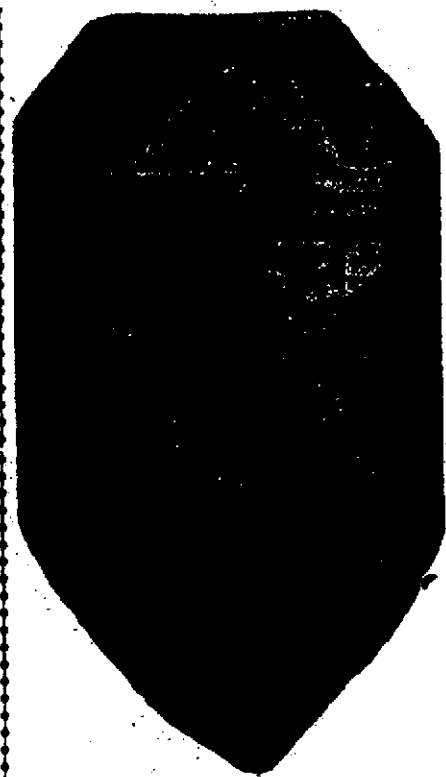
LIMITED.

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Island Orders Solicited. Telephone Main 11.

Dredger Tested.

The new dredger is now completed and will be towed down to Pearl Harbor in a few days and work will immediately begin. The screw and her heavy load will probably be towed down by the Kaena next Monday or Tuesday. The dredger will be anchored on the bar and will be in

HOGAN'S CHALLENGE FOR DUEL WITH PRINCE CUPID



ERNEST HOGAN AND PRINCE JONAH KALANIANAʻOLE.

HONOLULU, February 11, 1902.

PRINCE J. K. KALANIANAʻOLE,
Honolulu, H. T.

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Ernest Hogan hereby presents his compliments to you and begs to thank you for the many courtesies which you have extended to him during his recent stay in your city, and for the very kind treatment and respect which you have shown him on almost all occasions. He deeply regrets the unfortunate occurrence of this afternoon in the office of the Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., and particularly any action done, or words spoken on his part, which may have been the grounds of offence at the hands of a gentleman of your well known attainments and courteous instincts. However, there were some statements made at this meeting which Mr. Hogan as a gentleman is loath to allow to pass, without communication to you. He refers more particularly to the statements made by your honored self and which attacked his honor and reputation as a gentleman. When such statements are made by a person of your rank and station, that of a Prince of the Royal Blood of the Kamehamehas, the indignity which you heaped upon him becomes more lasting and is one which leads him to call even one of your station and rank to account.

Unfortunately these statements were made in the presence of many persons of good standing and bearing in your community, and the intention on your part to lay violent hands on him and afterwards followed by the attack on his person, and culminated in the calling of an officer of the law to eject him from the office of the Kapiolani Estate (which said officer fortunately failed to do, even to laying hands on his person).

Out of the consideration for the lady present and also more out of the kindly feeling which occurred to him at the time, not to embroil a person of your rank, a Prince of the House of Hawaii, in a common street broil, he refrained though much against his better nature, which impelled him to resist force by force. It is therefore with regret that he has to demand satisfaction even though it is from a person of your rank, and requests that you send your agent or servant with instructions as to the method which you desire to give him the satisfaction which he requires. In as much as your reputation for physical prowess is well known, upon your native soil and also throughout the world, yet he suggests this method of determining and deciding the issue between you, and though in suggesting this, yet he does not wish to influence you, upon any method that you may desire.

His sentiments in addressing this communication to you are that you give that satisfaction which is due one gentleman from another, or that an apology be forthcoming from your honored self.

Mr. Hogan begs to state that he is booked to leave on the Sonoma, but nevertheless is willing to await your royal pleasure, and begs to subscribe himself, as your humble servant.

JOHN WALKER,
Mr. Hogan's Friend.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

I shall stay here until I get my rights. It is not a matter of money but of principle. Incidentally, I have a desire for satisfaction, and hope to get it from Prince Cupid, before I leave. With this platform Ernest Hogan, the author-actor-manager, whose visits to Honolulu have furnished topics for comment other than upon the merits of his performance, declared last evening that he was ready to fight it out if it took all summer (and there was a sufficient amount of advertising matter written to make the stop-over pay). He said also that the letter requesting satisfaction from Prince Jonah Kalanianaʻole had been delivered last evening, and that up to midnight no reply had been communicated to him.

Both the determination of Hogan to stop in the city after the rest of the company, which has been here for the past three months, have gone, for they are to leave in the Sonoma, and the desire for a fight with the athletic prince came as a result of yesterday's developments in the settlement of the claims of the minstrel players against the hui which brought them here in general, and John F. Colburn in particular. There were several encounters, and twice the police had to be sent for and at one time there was the opening round of a good "scrap," as it would be put in rag time. In fact, the afternoon's engagement was one of syncope and maddening.

Despite the fact that the business to

take the money, and then began some words. There was an abundance of language, and it is said there was a clinch in which Hogan and Keohokalo took part, but there was no definite result, and the police were summoned. Hogan insisted that he was in the office by invitation and so would not leave, and the police would not arrest him.

It was at this juncture that Prince Cupid entered the controversy. He objected to a wrangle in his office and said so. He told Hogan to get out, but this was not sufficiently persuasive, and then again there were words, and it is said the danger of a physical encounter was averted only by the appearance of another policeman, who insisted that the actor leave or play an engagement with the law. Hogan was accompanied by Miss Ringgold and left. But his Kentucky blood boiled and he determined to seek satisfaction and so his friends took it on themselves to suggest a meeting, which would clear the honor of the insulted actor. In fact, it is said Hogan invited the men of the office where the trouble took place, to take hacks at once and repair with him to a battleground, where the question of gentility, which had been introduced, could be settled.

An attempt was made to see Prince Cupid last evening, but no answer was made to a telephone call. Hogan, having more at stake, as there could be no finer advertising matter, was ready to give his side. He said: "I was promised transportation to New York for myself and Miss Ringgold, and I will not go in the Sonoma, but will stay and try to get what I deem my rights. I will take legal steps if there is no peaceable settlement possible. The amount is small, but I have a right to fight for a principle. Miss Ringgold was taken to the office of Cohen and an effort made to induce her to sign a paper without consulting me, but she would not do it. This was clearly not right."

"Then, too, I have been insulted. Violent hands have been laid on me and only my love of peace has kept me from an open brawl. I was told that I was no gentleman. I am a Kentuckian, and I cannot brook such insults. I will fight for my honor. I do not know when I will get away, and that is now a secondary consideration. I will be here when I am wanted. Others of the company will go on to the United States, and McLean and I will get together later, if I leave here alive."

"Not only am I a Kentuckian, but I have royal blood in my veins, and reigning blood, too. My grandfather, who, after having been stolen and sold as a slave in this country, was converted and was sent back by his own people to preach among his former tribesmen. He lived in South Africa as a missionary, and there married a princess of the reigning house and was her consort. He afterwards returned to this country, and my family is traced from that union. There is not a drop of white blood in the line, but my fathers have always married women of their race and the royal blood has come down straight. I cannot allow an insult to go without apology or satisfaction."

Mr. Cohen, who brought the combination here, insists that everything that could be done was done for the people in it, and said last evening that all had been paid that was coming to them. He said the actions of the star had made him sever his connection with the company. He said there was no consistency in the demands of Hogan, and he believed the talk of a duel was for notoriety more than anything else.

THREE PHASES OF LIFE.

At birth we respire, at twenty-five expire, at eighty expire. This is the beginning, the sum, and the end of us, according to the philosophic mind of Hugo. He states the phenomena of life tersely, and with the touch and meaning of a master. That is all right for those who are in a frame of mind to philosophize. The panorama of life is one thing; its detail and analysis quite another.

The greater question is: How are you living? How am I existing? That concerns us more.

There is a vast difference between living and existing. It is the difference between health, strength, happiness, aspiration, and power in whatever humble sphere we work, and the endurance, the anguish, the pain and misery of bodily affliction.

Nature fashioned us all to be healthy. She did more; she secreted roots and herbs in her fields and forests to assist some of us to maintain this health, or regain it when lost.

There is a gentleman living at 373 Bourke street, Sydney, whose interesting story illustrates this in a practical, common-sense way. "Six years ago," he writes, "my health broke down badly. My appetite got to be fickle and uncertain; then failed entirely. What I forced myself to swallow did me but small good. In fact, it often gave me such discomfort and distress that I actually dreaded to sit down to table. "After a while my stomach and other digestive organs became so upset and disordered that I was practically forced to live—or rather exist—on a diet of slops, gruel, weak broths, etc., and even these things occasioned me considerable pain and inconvenience. Medical treatment did me no good whatever."

"From time to time I tried all sorts of medicines that were recommended to me, or that I saw advertised, but with no better results. I became so debilitated that my relatives thought I was going into a decline. In truth I was fearfully thin and wasted. At this stage of my trouble a friend said I ought to try Seigel's Syrup. He made the strongest kind of a point of it, and pressed the idea upon me. I yielded, and it was the best investment I ever made."

"I began taking the medicine without faith, as I was sceptical as to the virtues of drugs and physics in general, but before I had taken half a dozen doses I found I was on the right track at last."

"In short, I persevered with the Syrup, taking it strictly according to the directions, and it speedily alleviated and ultimately cured my complaint. I used in all four bottles, and while still on the fourth I felt myself a new man. I could eat well, sleep well, and work well, and once more laugh and enjoy myself to the full. More than this what does any man want?—what more can the world give him?"

"As to the thoroughness and perma-

MAUI ISLE

Investigation of Irrigation by Smith.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Jared G. Smith, director of the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station, began yesterday upon his study of the irrigation problems of Hawaii, under direction of the Irrigation Bureau at Washington. The statistics to be collected by him and the report upon his investigations are to be forwarded to that department upon completion.

Mr. Smith will first make a tour of the Island of Maui, and departed on the Claudine yesterday to begin work there. He will remain there about ten days, and during that time intends to visit all the plantations and pumping stations of the Island. He will take in Haiku, Spreckelsville, Hawaiian Commercial and other plantations, and expects to make as thorough a study of the irrigation systems there as the limited time at his disposal will permit. He will be assisted while there by George H. Baldwin of the Haiku Sugar Company, who has already begun a study of the water supply on that Island, and has so informed the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Upon his return from Maui, Mr. Smith will make a tour of this Island, and will later go to Kauai for the purpose of looking into the condition of the water supply on that Island. He will not include Hawaii in his investigations, both because of the short time at his disposal, and also by reason of the fact that a great many of the plantations on the Big Island are not dependent upon artificial sources of water supply. The work is to be done under the direction of Elwood Mead, who is in charge of the Irrigation at Washington, and as Mr. Smith has but two months at his disposal the investigation cannot be a very complete one.

Below is given an abstract from the letter of instructions sent to Mr. Smith by Mr. Mead, which will show the scope of the investigations:

"Owing to the limited time you are to devote to this work, I believe it will be well to restrict the field of your investigation to the pumping of water for irrigation."

The following is the outline of work to be done by Mr. Smith:

"Collection of information regarding annual rainfall, and sources of water supply for irrigation."

"The kinds of pumps used in providing a supplemental supply; their cost; the volume of water furnished; the total height of the lift; the cost per acre (if it can be ascertained) providing a water supply for irrigation."

"The amount of water used in irrigating an acre of land."

"The acres irrigated from each pumping station visited."

"The yield and value of the crops grown."

"The methods of applying water to crops."

"Number of irrigations required."

"We would like to have you to arrange to secure, if possible, a record of the pumping operations of some of the most important stations for the coming year, this record to include the total volume of water lifted, the acres of land it was used on, the kind of fuel consumed to furnish power, if steam rather than electricity is the motive force."

The letter states also that George H. Baldwin of the Haiku Sugar Company of Maui is arranging to begin a systematic investigation of the water resources of that Island.

Mr. Smith has been notified also that the Agricultural Department is soon to send to Hawaii an expert to make a compilation of the Hawaiian laws regarding water rights, though it is barely possible that one of the members of the staff now at work at the Experiment Station may be given the detail.

nence of the cure there can be no doubt, as what I have related took place over five years ago, and since then I have remained in good health with the exception of trifling ailments unworthy of mention."

"Other members of our family—notably my sister Emma Lillian, who has sent you her own account of her case—have derived signal benefit from the use of the Syrup, and can tell their stories for themselves. We always keep a bottle in the house, and whenever any of us feel out of sorts, bitter or seedy, we take a dose or two and it never fails to give the needed relief."

"In conclusion, I can honestly and conscientiously recommend Seigel's Syrup to any persons who may be suffering from a weak stomach, impaired digestion, chronic dyspepsia or kindred complaints as a remedy that will really accomplish all that is claimed for it."

(Signed) William James Edward Fisher, 373 Bourke street, Darlinghurst, Sydney, June 26, 1901.

Seigel's Syrup is made of eighteen natural ingredients, each of which is a product of the soil. Its curative properties are derived from roots and herbs in scientific combination, and its healing action has been acknowledged in all civilized parts of the world during the past thirty-three years. Kept handy for occasional use, it keeps the body strong and the functions active. This is the way to resist disease, to avoid the daily miseries which take the snap and go out of life. There is a difference between living and existing—as Mr. Fisher relates.

Weight-Paty Wedding.

This evening, at 8:30, at the Paty residence on Bates street, the wedding of Miss Paty and Mr. Charles Weight will take place. The maid of honor will be Miss Little Paty, the bridesmaid, Miss Irma Ward Schaefer, while the groom will be attended by Mr. W. T. Schmidt, Rev. H. H. Parker of Kawaiahae Church will officiate. W. O. Smith will give the bride away. The honeymoon will be spent at the Waiheke beach residence of Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith. Upon their return to the city the couple will reside in a cottage in the Mott-Smith premises on Nuuanu street.

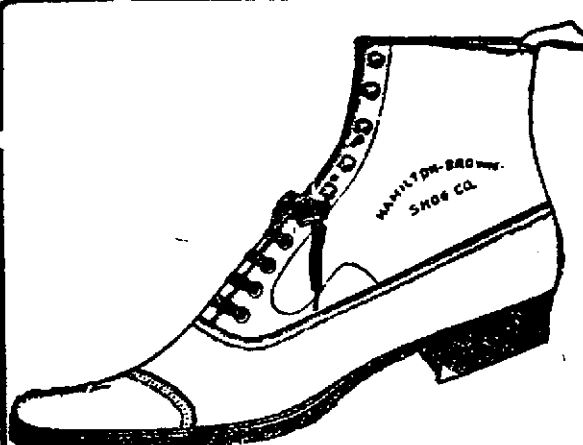
BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair
and Red Rough Hands
Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXNER LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. POTTER CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.



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CHINA	FEB. 14	PERU	FEB. 15
DORIC	FEB. 22	COPTIC	FEB. 25
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 4	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 4
FERU	MARCH 12	PEKING	MARCH 12
COPTIC	MARCH 20	GALLIC	MARCH 22
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 28	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 28
PEKING	APRIL 5	CHINA	APRIL 5
GALLIC	APRIL 15	DORIC	APRIL 15
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 22	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 25
CHINA	APRIL 30	PEKING	MAY 3
DORIC	MAY 8		

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